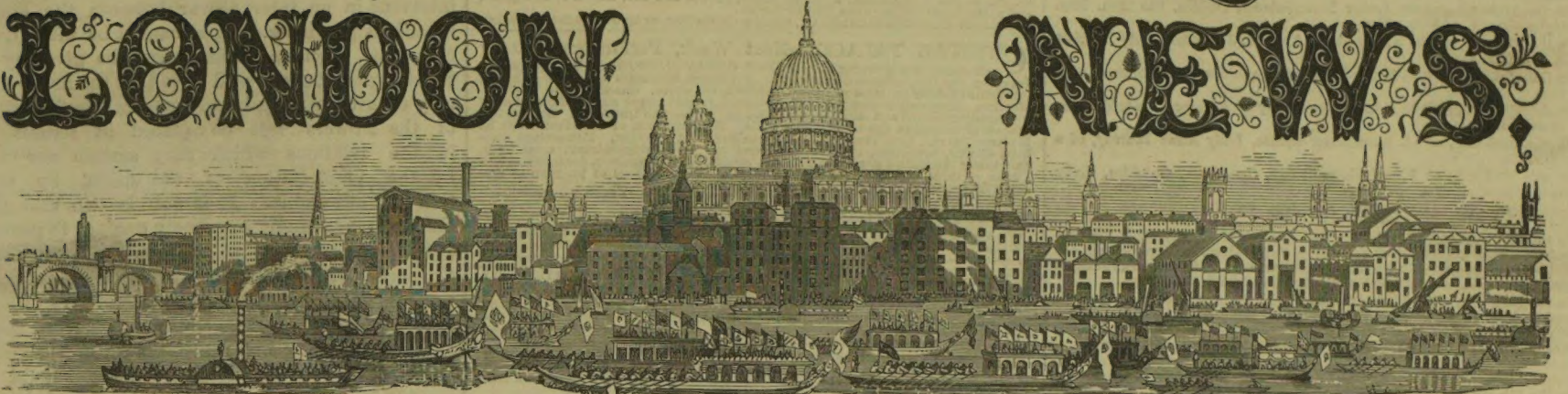


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1927.—VOL. LXIX.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1876.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS { SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



"THE INTERRUPTED READING." BY G. DOYEN.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. GOUPILOFF AND CO.



## BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult., at Munderfield Harold, Herefordshire, the wife of the Hon. B. M. St. John, of a son.  
On the 15th ult., at New York, Mrs. Arthur Blackburn, of a son.  
On the 27th ult., at 12, Belgrave-square, Lady Aveland, of a daughter.  
On the 27th ult., at 20, Lower Mount-street, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Montague Mostyn, of a daughter.  
On the 26th ult., at the Kirklands of Anstrum, Jedburgh, Lady Harriett Elliot, of a daughter.  
On the 21st ult., at 107, Eaton-place, the Countess of Cottenham, of a son.  
On the 22nd ult., at Pole Hore, in the county of Wexford, Lady Hughes, of a daughter.  
On the 23rd ult., at 14, Manchester-square, Lady Anne Murray, of a daughter.  
On the 23rd ult., at Kermingham Lodge, Congleton, Cheshire, Lady Elizabeth Egerton Leigh, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 14th ult., at Eccles, by the Rev. Vincent K. Cooper, M.A., brother of the bride, Charles Edward, of San Jorge, Randa Oriental, fourth son of the late John Hall, Esq., of Mollance, Kirkcudbrightshire, to Anne Jane, youngest daughter of the late Edward Miles Cooper, of Ashfield, Fendleton.  
On the 22nd ult., at St. Michael's Church, by the Archbishop of Armagh, assisted by the Rev. Chancellor William Wales, the Rev. William Patterson, and the Rev. James Fleming, Vicar of St. Michael's, Viscount Bernard to the Hon. Georgiana Evans Freke, only child of Lord and Lady Carbery.

## DEATHS.

On the 9th ult., at Lisbon, Edward Torlades O'Neill, Esq., partner in the firm of Torlades and Co., of Lisbon and St. Ubes.  
On the 24th ult., at Rawmarsh Rectory, Yorkshire, Ross, eldest son of Sir W. Ross Mahon, Bart., aged 20.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 8.

SUNDAY, JULY 2.		WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.	
Third Sunday after Trinity.		Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, annual meeting, Council Chamber, Guildhall, the Lord Mayor in the chair.	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. H. W. Burrows; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. W. Shepard.		Royal Counties Agricultural Society's Show, Abingdon (four days).	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Hon. and Rev. E. C. Glyn; 3 p.m., the Rev. Professor Stanley Leathes; 7 p.m., the Rev. Professor Jowett, Master of Balliol.		Carlisle Races (two days).	
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.		Princess Helena married to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, 1886.	
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Canon Perowne; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Barry (eighth Boyle Lecture).		Horticultural Society, 11 a.m. Botanical Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.; evening fête, 8 p.m.	
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Perowne.		Entomological Society, 7 p.m. Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.	
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.		Agricultural Society, noon. Oundle Poultry and Flower Show. Grocers' Benevolent Society, concert, Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m.	
MONDAY, JULY 3.		THURSDAY, JULY 6.	
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.		Old Midsummer Day.	
Asiatic Society, 8.30 p.m., at the India Museum (Mr. James Ferguson on the Amravati Sculptures now arranged there).		Full moon, 3.38 p.m.	
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (discussion on the Rev. Prebendary Irons's paper on "The Unseen Universe").		Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1863.	
Prince of Wales's Yacht Club Match. Cheshire Yacht Club Matches.		Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill, anniversary fête, 1 p.m.	
TUESDAY, JULY 4.		London Academy of Music, scholarship concert.	
Oxford Act.		Worcester Races.	
Second State Ball, Buckingham Palace.		FRIDAY, JULY 7.	
Christ Church, Westminster - road (perpetuation of Surrey Chapel), dedication services, 11 a.m. Rev. Newman Hall; 5 p.m., Rev. W. H. Aitkin; 8 p.m., Rev. Donald Fraser (continued throughout the week).		Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.	
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.		Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. Howell on the Geology of Brighton; and Mr. J. Logan on the British Paleozoic Area).	
		Alexander Palace Rose Show (two days).	
		Tees Regatta.	
		SATURDAY, JULY 8.	
		Oxford Term ends.	
		Botanical Society, 3.45 p.m.	
		London Association of Foremen Engineers, 7 p.m.	
		Leeds Athletic Club, swimming fête.	
		Athletic Sports: London International College, Isleworth, Hyde, Erith, Blackheath, Bingley, and Railway Clearing-House.	

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
June 21	29.837	71.3	57.9	64	0-10	59.7	84.2	E. SE. SW.	236
22	29.955	63.3	54.5	75	9	58.9	71.9	W. NW.	125
23	29.922	58.7	55.3	89	10	56.4	67.3	WSW. NW. N.	81
24	29.871	58.9	49.5	73	7	54.4	69.4	N. ENE.	411
25	29.933	61.4	43.1	54	—	53.0	71.8	NE.	391
26	29.976	62.1	53.5	75	3	51.9	73.9	NNE.	254
27	30.140	61.6	48.2	64	2	50.0	78.2	NNE.	116

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.842	29.970	29.937	29.889	29.927	29.974	30.154
Temperature of Air	67.6°	65.3°	67.4°	60.6°	65.6°	66.5°	62.9°
Temperature of Evaporation	67.9°	69.5°	66.3°	59.3°	64.9°	69.4°	67.4°
Direction of Wind	E.	WNW.	NW.	NE.	NE.	NNE.	NNE.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 8.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 36	11 9	11 40	—	0 7	0 34	1 0
1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6

## THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, JULY 1,

Portrait of Miss Katherine Munroe, the famous Opera-Bouffe Artiste. Pictures for Next Year's Academy—II. Drawn by H. Furness. "Spinnakers and Spinnakers." A Sketch at a Recent Match. Drawn by H. E. Tozer. A Showery Day on the River. A Double-page Boating Drawing. By Dower Wilson. "Sylvia," the last Paris Success. Circular Notes. The Oxford Coach. Monthly Review of New Music. Art Notes. Turfiana, by "Skylark." Useful Horses. Lake Fishing in Ireland. Famous Actresses—III. Mrs. Billington. Chess. Athletic and Aquatic Notes, by "Exon." Special Notice of "Aida." The New Plays and Operas, and all the Sporting, Dramatic, Musical, and Athletic News of the Week.  
Office, 148, Strand, London, W.C.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW PROGRAMME. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT. Every Night, at Eight; Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes the most luxurious and commodious in London, 22 lbs. 6d. and 21 lbs. 6d. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. No fees. No charge for programmes. No charge for Booking Seats.

## ALEXANDRA PALACE.—Adelina Patti and the Artistes

of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent Garden. GRAND CONCERT OF THE SEASON, THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 6, at Three o'clock. Madame ADELINA PATTI. Mademoiselle D'Angeri, Madlle. Ricca, Madlle. Ghiotti; Signor Marini, Signor Bettini, M. Maurel, and Signor Capponi, &c. The Orchestra will be increased. Conductors, Signor Vianesi and Mr. H. West Hill. Numbered Reserved Stalls, 5s. and 2s. 6d., at the Ticket-office; A. Hays; Keith, Prowse and Co.; Austin's; all Agents; and at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. GRAND FIREWORK DISPLAY. Half-a-Crown Day, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Next Week, Performances Daily (Morning and Evening) by MYERS' GREAT HIPPODROME. Comprising Scenes in the Circle, Extraordinary Feats of Trained Elephants and other Animals. Acrobatic Feats by the most renowned artistes in the world. Chariot-Races. Trotting-Matches. Elephant Swimming—an extraordinary and novel sight. Procession of gorgeously-mounted and richly-plated Chariots. Equestrian Quadrilles. Bare-backed and other riding, in the most daring style. Equestrianism of the Hunt Role by Madame Myers. Lion Taming, by the wonderful John Cooper. Equestrians, acrobats, clowns, musicians, children, &c., and 200 performing animals, comprising, 132 horses, 18 ponies, 9 elephants, 7 lions, 6 camels, besides monkeys, dogs, and mules. Course of three quarters of a mile in length. Daily change of programme (see advertisements).

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. G. W. Wass, Crystal Palace.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, consisting of Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, and Series of Imprints, Materials, Blocks, Plates, &c., illustrating the Processes of Line and Wood Engraving and Etching. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ROBERT F. McNAIR, Sec.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE EIGHTY-SIXTH EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN. 5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

MR. GEORGE LANDSEER'S EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS, SKETCHES, AND TROPHIES OF INDIA AND KASHMIR, now Open Daily from Ten till Six o'clock, at 148, NEW BOND-STREET. Admission, One Shilling.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO INDIA. "SPECIAL."—In consequence of the continued great interest manifested, the CLOSING OF THIS EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES by Mr. WILLIAM SIMPSON, illustrative of the TOUR OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, is POSTPONED FOR ONE WEEK, and the entire Collection, including the Drawings bought by the Prince of Wales, will therefore remain on View till SATURDAY, JULY 8.—BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to six. Admission, 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRARCH, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to six. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL GARDEN PARTY AT CHISWICK.—Painted by L. DESANGES. ON VIEW.—48, Great Marlborough-street. Ten to six. Admission, One Shilling. W. BELL, Secretary.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.—SIXTH AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.—The Annual Exhibition will be opened on MONDAY, SEPT. 4. Last day for receiving pictures Wednesday, Aug. 9. Intending Contributors may obtain a list of regulations and application to the Local Secretary, Gallery of Arts, William Brown-street, Liverpool. Liverpool, May, 1876. JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

EXHIBITION IN FINLAND.—The GENERAL EXHIBITION IN FINLAND for Art, Industry, Agriculture, and Public Instruction, will take place in HELSINGFORS, from JULY 1 till SEPT. 15, this year. From Aug. 30 till Sept. 5 the SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY for AGRICULTURE IN FINLAND will also meet in that City, when an Exhibition of Domestic Animals, Dairy Produce, &c., will be held there.

MUSICAL UNION.—LAST MATINEE, TUESDAY NEXT, at a Quarter past Three.—SAINT SAENS, from Paris, with JAEILL, AUER, and LASSERRE. Quartet, Op. 11, Tschickowsky; Quartet with Piano, &c. (Op. 41, Saint Saens (both first time); Grand Duo, Op. 35, for Two Pianos, Saint Saens (the Composer) and Alfred Jaell; and Violin Solos, lies and Bach, by AUER. Tickets with programmes, 7s. 6d., to be had of Lucas and Co., and Olivier's, Bond-street; and Austin, St. James's Hall. Visitors can pay at the Regent-street entrance. Director, Professor ELLA.

THE ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mrs. John Wood.—LES DANICHEFF.—This famous Comedy-Drama, the only great success of the Parisian Season, Every Evening, at 8.30, by the entire Company of the Théâtre de l'Odéon, where it has been played to crowded houses for 140 nights. Box-office open daily from Nine till Five.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight; Every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 6s.—St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

## POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Copies of the thin Edition of this week's Number, including the Tinted Pictures "Morning" and "Evening," sent abroad will require to be prepaid with double the usual postage.  
July 1, 1876.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1876.

The attitude of Serbia towards Turkey is straining public anxiety all over Europe. We receive by telegram, day after day, statements that are rather speculative than historical, and we need hardly add that they materially differ in the views which they announce. Sometimes, and from some quarters, they almost promise a continuance of peace. Then again, from other quarters, they forbode the certainty of war. The latest are unquestionably the most alarming. From Vienna we are informed that there is little hope that the influence of the Powers will succeed in restraining Serbia, and from Constantinople we learn that the Turkish troops on the frontier of Serbia, and the flotilla in the Danube, have received orders to be ready to commence hostilities at the first signal. Berlin announce to us that a manifesto of the Bosnian insurgent chiefs declares Prince Milan of Serbia King of Bosnia, and that a corresponding manifesto of the Herzegovinian chiefs recognises the Prince of Montenegro as their chosen leader in the campaign for the annihilation of the Turks. From Belgrade come tidings that the departure of Prince Milan for the army was fixed for June 30, and that on July 1 a war manifesto will be issued proclaiming a state of siege throughout Serbia; while from Paris we are told, on the authority of "our own correspondent" of the *Times*, that great efforts are being made at this moment in order that England and Russia may come to an agreement on the contingent measures which the acts of Serbia may render necessary. It may be premature to take these various announcements *au pied de la lettre*, but the drift of them all is warlike, and has caused public anxiety to deepen into alarm.

We are not driven, we think, to take for granted that, in the event of war ensuing between Turkey on the one hand, and Serbia (allied with Montenegro and assisted by the insurgents of Bosnia and Herzegovina) on the other, it must necessarily merge into a general European

struggle. It may be that the great Powers, not even excluding Russia, may stand by and allow the local conflict to take its course without foreign intervention. No treaty stipulations bind either of them, or all together, to intervene in an internal war between the Porte and its rebellious provinces. There cannot be much doubt, however, that, whether the final signal be given by Turkey or Serbia, great danger will arise that the fire, once kindled, may eventually spread into a general conflagration. Each of the Powers will be placed in serious difficulties in the relations which they sustain one to another by the precipitation of the crisis, by whomsoever it is brought about. It is well known that the Czar of Russia is personally supremely anxious to preserve peace. It is not so certain that his desire is shared either by his Chancellor, Prince Gortschakoff, or by the large Slavie portion of the Russian population. It is equally well known that Austro-Hungary does not favour the organisation of a strong independent territory of Slavs on her frontier, lest a powerful sympathy should cause her trouble in her own south-eastern States. Germany, taking but little interest in the question as compared with the other two Imperial Powers, tends by its dynastic alliances to the support of Russia. England, probably, stands alone in her policy. She will not permit, if she be able to prevent it, any annexation of territory now in possession of the Porte, by either of the great Powers; but she has no interest in obstructing the formation of either one or more Christian States. "A majority of the population of European Turkey," as Lord Derby, in the discussion which arose on Monday last in the House of Lords, described the Rayas, "too numerous and too powerful by intelligence and wealth to be kept down by main force," can only have assumed their present attitude as the result of misrule. . . . "We would gladly reconcile the Porte and its insurgent provinces if we could," added the noble Lord; "but we have no right and no wish to take part in a purely internal quarrel." It is not known what part France will take, whether diplomatic or otherwise, in regard to the difficulties which may grow out of Servian precipitancy. Probabilities seem to point to the conclusion that she would gladly unite with England in regard to any action that may be taken in the Eastern Question. But no confident prognostications can be ventured in this matter. Taken altogether, the situation seems to be on the eve of becoming one of serious embarrassment; but one, nevertheless, which, fraught with whatever peril, it is even yet possible to get through without a European war.

Of course these internal dissensions in Turkey have prevented the application of intended reforms. There has been neither time nor opportunity for testing the soundness of Midhat Pasha's projected domestic policy. A sweeping financial economy, purification of the corruption which has eaten away the very substance of the Ottoman Empire, the establishment of civil equality in Turkey, irrespective of race or religion, and the restriction of the Sultan's authority by anything in the shape of a National Council, would require the best efforts of statesmen of the highest type, even in the midst of profound tranquillity. They are utterly impracticable during civil war, or even during a period closely verging upon civil war. Should the Turks get the upper hand in the contest with which it is threatened, it is doubtful to what extent it will be able to initiate the reforms which it has promised: albeit the life of the empire should depend upon their being carried into effect, one can only entertain a serious misgiving that the vigour of will for doing so may then be wanting. On the other hand, should the insurrection prevail, Turkish administration will cease to be a matter of importance. Substantially, the Ottoman Empire in Europe would be little better than a figment, and the territory remaining to it would be held merely on sufferance, lest some other Power should be tempted to appropriate it. To us it appears that there is little chance of much longer preserving the life of "the sick man." To do so might be a convenience to this or that foreign Power—a convenience more coveted by some than by others. But large dominions and determined sway are not to be held in permanence upon such conditions.

The action of Serbia, should it take (as it most likely will) a warlike form, augurs anything but the preservation of the integrity or the independence of the Ottoman Empire in Europe. Its foundations are undermined. The walls of the fabric are largely disintegrated. It is scarcely susceptible of any repair which will last. It has had its day. It has done its work, whatever that may have been; and, sooner or later—sooner, more probably, than later—it will vanish away. Nothing, it is to be apprehended, will infuse into it fresh life. To use Scriptural language, "the whole head is sick and the whole heart faint." This is the reason why Servian aggression must needs be followed by very important consequences to Turkey herself. In other circumstances it might have been met and vanquished, and there would have been an end of it. As things now are it is extremely doubtful whether Turkish rule can bear the shock.

The first stone of the Hastings and St. Leonards Public Baths and Aquarium was laid, on Wednesday, by Mrs. Brassey, the wife of the senior member for the borough. After the ceremony a lunch was given at the Queen's Hotel, Mr. Brassey presiding.



## THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Rev. E. W. Benson, D.D., Chancellor of Lincoln, officiated. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty.

The Canadian lacrosse team played the national game of Canada before the Queen at Windsor Castle on Monday. Her Majesty accepted from the Indians a basket, of Indian workmanship. Prince Leopold, with Prince Christian and the children of Prince and Princess Christian, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, witnessed the game.

The Queen held a Council, on Tuesday, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Derby, and the Earl of Bradford. Mr. Charles Lennox Peel was the Clerk of the Council. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Derby, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse had audiences of her Majesty. The following gentlemen received the honour of knighthood at the hands of the Queen:—Mr. Thomas Howell, late Director of Contracts, War Department; Mr. George Webbe Dasent, Civil Service Commissioner; and Professor Charles Wyville-Thomson, director of the civilian and scientific staff of her Majesty's ship Challenger. Mr. H. Rumbold, Minister at Chili, had an audience of the Queen. Prince Hassan, attended by his Excellency Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, and Lord and Lady Napier of Magdala, dined with her Majesty. Prince Leopold came to London on Wednesday.

By command of the Queen, a state concert was given, on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, has taken her usual daily drives in the Home and Great Parks, and has also paid to and received visits from Princess Christian.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded the Countess of Erroll as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish has succeeded the Hon. Mary Lascelles as Maid of Honour in Waiting. The Hon. Evelyn Paget has also arrived at the castle as Maid of Honour in Waiting. Viscount Torrington and Sir John Commerell are the Lord and Groom in Waiting. Colonel J. C. McNeill has succeeded Colonel Maude as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales went to the Burlington Gallery yesterday week and inspected Mr. Simpson's collection of sketches taken during the Prince of Wales's tour in India. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were present at a ball given by the Austrian Ambassador at his residence in Belgrave-square. The Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and the Prince Imperial, went to Sandown Park Races on Saturday last. The Prince and Princess dined with the Right Hon. B. Disraeli at the Foreign Office, and were afterwards present at the Premier's reception, at which the Duke of Connaught was also present. The Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. J. Troutbeck and the Rev. F. Holland officiated. Prince Hassan Pasha dined with their Royal Highnesses on Monday at Marlborough House. The Royal party went to the St. James's Theatre. The Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial visited the Prince and Princess on Tuesday and remained to luncheon. The Prince dined with Lord Carington at his residence in Whitehall-yard. Their Royal Highnesses were present at a dance given by the Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House. Prince Leopold dined with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House on Wednesday. The Prince presided at a meeting of the governors of Wellington College held, at the Palace of Westminster. Prince Leopold and the Duke of Cambridge were present. The Prince and Princess attended the state concert at Buckingham Palace.

Entertainments have been given by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, the Austrian Ambassador, the Japanese Minister and Madame Wooyens, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, the Earl and Countess of Stradbroke, the Earl and Countess of Cork, the Earl and Countess of Egmont, the Earl and Countess of Ilchester, the Earl of Countess of Stair, Viscountess Combermere, Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth, Lady Dashwood, Lord and Lady Wolverton, Lord Heytesbury, Lord and Lady Abercromby, Lord Carington, Lord and Lady Tolemache, Lady Clarence Paget, Lady Hume Campbell, the Right Hon. the Premier, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, and the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Ward Hunt.

The annual Caledonian fancy-dress ball, for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital, was held, on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms. The chief fancy quadrilles were the Countess of Haddington and Mrs. Baillie Cochrane's Highland quadrille and Lady Sykes's *poudre* quadrille. The boys and girls belonging to the asylum, seventy of the former and forty of the latter, with their band and pipers, when the ball-room was nearly filled, made the circuit of the room.

In the Assembly Room of Rugby Townhall, on Wednesday, the annual speeches took place before a distinguished company.

Earl Granville, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, laid the foundation-stone of some additional buildings in connection with Dover College on Wednesday.

The senate of Owens College, Manchester, has resolved "that the time has arrived for Owens College to seek to obtain a charter as a national University, enjoying the right of conferring its own degrees."

Mr. J. P. Thomasson, of Alderley Edge, near Manchester, has offered to the Bolton School Board to establish one hundred exhibitions, of the value of £25 a year each, to be tenable for three years, for such of the advanced pupils of the public elementary schools as propose to devote themselves to the profession of teaching. The offer has been accepted.

At the auction mart, on Wednesday, Messrs. Edwin Fox and Bousfield sold one thirtieth of a King's share in the New River Company for £2935, being at the rate of £88,050 per share; also, at the same time, seventy-four £100 new shares, with £60 per share paid, at from £280 to £290 per share, realising a total of £21,040.

In our brief account of the Oxford Commemoration, given last week, the author of the Latin prize exercise, "Orbis Palaeozoicus," had his name wrongly spelt, though right to a t. It was the work of Mr. Laurence Otley, scholar of Pembroke College. The *Guardian*, treating of these recitations, states that this gentleman "was the only one who attained the first and simplest qualification of an orator—viz., making himself distinctly heard. His recitation was too much of a monotone throughout; but it was clear and distinct; and his success, on the whole, was decided and well deserved. The poem, too, was a good one, showing much skill in expressing the essentially modern ideas of geological discovery in good Virgilian Latin."

## The Extra Supplement.

"MORNING"—"EVENING."

BY HUBERT HERKOMER.

To those who are not acquainted with the nature of these drawings—that is to say, their technical peculiarities—it may be well to explain at once why our reproductions (in facsimile *bien entendu*) are in monochrome brown, and why the striated appearance of the background resembles the grain of some wood. The original drawings, then, are upon pure virgin unstained wood, the "staining" applied only to the execution of the designs. This process of decorative painting is not improperly described as "staining," because the colouring matter used is sepia, which, being one of the most transparent of pigments, does not "cover" like the opaque pigments, but leaves the grain and colour of the wood more or less perceptible in every part that is not heavily "loaded." The practice of painting on wood in the ordinary way of decoration is common enough; and, apart from artistic merits, which would subsist whatever the subject or material painted upon, the results are often hard and ugly, owing to excessive opacity, and all the more so by contrast when any of the natural wood is left visible. In the process under notice it is directly the reverse; the texture and colour of the wood being never lost sight of, there is a beautiful and brilliant harmony throughout. Of course these paintings are somewhat analogous to transparencies, and so far conventional; but all decorative art is and should, in its essence, be more or less conventional, otherwise it becomes purely pictorial, and independent of use and applicability for purposes of embellishment: and these designs are not pictures, they are intended for nothing more ambitious than the decoration of the panels of furniture, doors, and so forth. Happily, the superior beauty of natural wood when simply planed and varnished, to any superficial paintings, grainings, or other shams, has long been recognised. Like a gem, wood requires but to be cut and polished.

Mr. Hubert Herkomer, the author of these designs, must be well known to the reader by his famous work, "The Last Muster," and other pictures and drawings of mark. He has also exhibited several samples of the kind of decoration before us. The pair we have engraved have the poetical sentiment and classical character of draughtsmanship by which all have been distinguished. In the one the shepherd goes forth in the "Morning" leading the way, according to the primitive custom, for his sheep. As he treads the dewy pasture his eyes are turned towards the risen sun, and upwards still in prayer for the blessed boon of another day. In the other he has brought back his flock to fold or safe shelter, and, liberated from his charge, he has walked to a rock for rest and contemplation—a rock which we may suppose overlooks the sea—and thence he is regarding with feelings of devout admiration the magnificent spectacle of the setting sun.

## "THE INTERRUPTED READING."

What thrilling book is Leila reading—  
Her kittens' frolics all unheeding?  
Tells it of deeds heroic done?  
Or, nobler, of self-conquest won?  
Some tale, perchance, of Love-lies-bleeding?  
Of anguish on its vitals feeding?  
A quiet theme of daily life?  
Or story dark with wrathful strife?  
Of heaven-born mercy interceding  
For folly with angelic pleading?  
A ballad of the olden time?  
An epic grand? or rustic rhyme?  
Ah, now the mystery I unravel!  
It is, be sure, some book of travel.  
Since Charley left she has, you'll own,  
Sedater, if not sadder, grown;  
And I've observed that each new letter  
From him will to her atlas set her:  
Her geographic knowledge such  
She knows each port that he will touch,  
And on her maps with red she traces  
His devious way in foreign places.

Meanwhile, her pussies, pertinacious,  
Become each moment more audacious.  
Throughout the room they race and scamper,  
And with her choicest nicknacks tamper;  
Her silks and ribbons maul and mangle,  
And cottons hopelessly entangle.  
Whitefluff, demurest of all kittens,  
Has torn to shreds her dainty mittens;  
While Topsy, taking heart of grace,  
Would fain be nibbling at her lace;  
And Poppet, best-beloved, grown bolder,  
Has perched upon young Mistress' shoulder;  
There to her secret ear is purring—  
Demurring, with a low susurring  
Of Pussy-talk, against this quiet,  
And urging Missy to run riot.  
You teasing imps! the deed is done!  
Soon will you have your fill of fun;  
Book laid on lap is obvious token  
That Leila's trance at length is broken.  
Hark! how her laughter echoing rings,  
As sudden from her seat she springs.  
Four kittens, where there were but three,  
Join now in most obstreperous glee;  
All four on frenzied frolic set—  
She maddest of the mad quartet.—L.

## LAUNCH OF THE GERMAN SCREW-CORVETTE SEDAN.

The launch of this vessel took place at the Vulcan Company's works, at Stettin, on the 17th ult. She is a sister ship to the *Leipsic*, lately launched at the same yard. The Sedan was designed by Mr. Koch, chief constructor of the German navy, to whom the honour of constructing the finest vessels of the Imperial fleet is due. She is built of iron, planked with wood, and is in many respects similar to our Rover class, though a more powerful vessel, especially as regards her armament, which consists of fourteen Krupp steel guns. The principal novelty in her design, which has, as yet, not been adopted in any other war-vessel, is, that she has two inverted ports on each side of her bow (our Inconstant class have only one), which give her a very formidable appearance. Her principal dimensions are—Length between perpendiculars, 282 ft.; breadth, extreme, 46 ft.; depth, 32 ft.; draught, 21 ft.; and her displacement is 4000 tons. Her engines (three cylinder) indicate 4800-horse power. The launch was a great success, and does credit to Director Haak, the builder of the vessel. She received her name from Admiral Henk, who was sent by the Emperor for the purpose.

## THE LATE SIR THOMAS HENRY.

A portrait is now given of this excellent London police magistrate, whose death took place, as was announced, on the 16th ult. Sir Thomas Henry was born in Dublin, in 1807, and was educated at Trinity College, where he graduated as Master of Arts. He was called to the English Bar at the Middle Temple in 1829, and was appointed magistrate at Lambeth Police Court in 1840, and thence transferred to Marlborough-street. On the retirement of Mr. T. J. Hall, in 1864, he was appointed Chief Magistrate at Bow-street. Before taking his seat he received the honour of knighthood, which has been offered to every Chief Magistrate there since the creation of the office, and has only been declined by two—Mr. Read and Mr. Hall. It is scarcely necessary to say that Sir Thomas Henry discharged the difficult duties that devolved upon him as magistrate in the leading metropolitan police court in a manner which met with high approval from the general public and the legal profession. His death is a loss to the magistracy as well as to a wide circle of attached friends. It is not generally known that he was the trusted adviser of successive Home Secretaries on many legal questions.

When Mr. Flowers, the presiding magistrate of the day, took his seat upon the Bench at Bow-street, the day after Sir Thomas Henry's death, he addressed the Court in the following words, speaking evidently with considerable emotion:—"I cannot begin the business of the day without some expression of the deep pain and sorrow with which we have heard of the death of our learned and worthy colleague, Sir Thomas Henry, the chief magistrate. For a long time—now for thirty-six years—he has discharged the onerous duties of a metropolitan magistrate with entire satisfaction to the public, to whom he has done great service by the strict justice which has characterised every act of his judicial life. I find it difficult to express my sense of his value and usefulness, in the immediate presence of the calamity which has befallen us; and, although we, who were in daily communication with him, may feel the loss more acutely, I know that there is not a magistrate on the metropolitan bench who will not share our regret to a degree rarely excited by the death of a public man. For myself, personally, I may say that, ever since my appointment to the position which I have now the honour to hold, I have experienced his kindness and ready help when needed—that kind of help which, however long a man may have practised at the Bar, is often of the greatest service to him when coming from a practical and well-balanced mind. The high estimate formed of his abilities led to his appointment to the chief magistracy twelve years ago, and he may be said to have died, as such a man might wish to die, in the actual discharge of his duties; for he loved his work and never sought to avoid it. To my mind, he was the model Justice in whose steps I have ever laboured to follow, although it is given to few men to discharge the functions of a public office so energetically and so well. I might say much more of him, but I cannot do so adequately now; indeed, I find it hard to realise the fact that Sir Thomas, who was so recently with us, is no longer a living man. He was a public servant, owing to the public his best services, and, to his honour be it said, the debt to his country was fully paid to the last." Later in the day, Mr. Montague Williams, speaking on the part of the Bar, paid a similar tribute to the memory of Sir Thomas, both as a magistrate and as a private friend. His kindness to young beginners needing his advice and assistance would be ever remembered by those who had been called upon to practise in his court, and who had derived great advantage from his knowledge and skill. In private he was ever genial and good-natured. To all who had the privilege of knowing him his death would be regarded as the loss of a dear and valued friend. Mr. Douglas Straight expressed his sincere concurrence in all that had been said of Sir Thomas. It would be said to his credit that, among his many virtues, his consideration for the poor and unfortunate people who came before him was among the most prominent. Mr. Wontner, on behalf of the attorneys practising at the court, Mr. Abrams, and others also spoke upon the subject.

Most of the other metropolitan police magistrates, and Mr. Serjeant Cox, Assistant Judge at the Middlesex Sessions, also, alluding to the sudden termination of a useful official career, expressed their admiration of the character and abilities of the deceased gentleman.

The funeral, on Wednesday week, in the churchyard of St. Thomas's Roman Catholic chapel at Fulham, was attended by many friends of the deceased. The private carriages included those of the two Misses Henry and other members of the family, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir J. Martin. Colonel Henderson, the Chief Commissioner of Police, Captain Harris, and the Town Clerk of London, were at the funeral. Mr. Vaughan, the colleague and most attached friend of Sir Thomas, and Mr. Lushington, Mr. Patteson, Mr. Ingham, Mr. Bushby, and Mr. Benson were among the police magistrates present, the official duties of the London magistracy, of course, preventing the attendance of all. The Chief Clerk of Bow-street, Mr. Humphreys, and other officials of the court, were also present.

The portrait of Sir Thomas Henry is from a photograph by Mr. Jabez Hughes, of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

## "SOUTH SEA WHALERS BOILING BLUBBER."

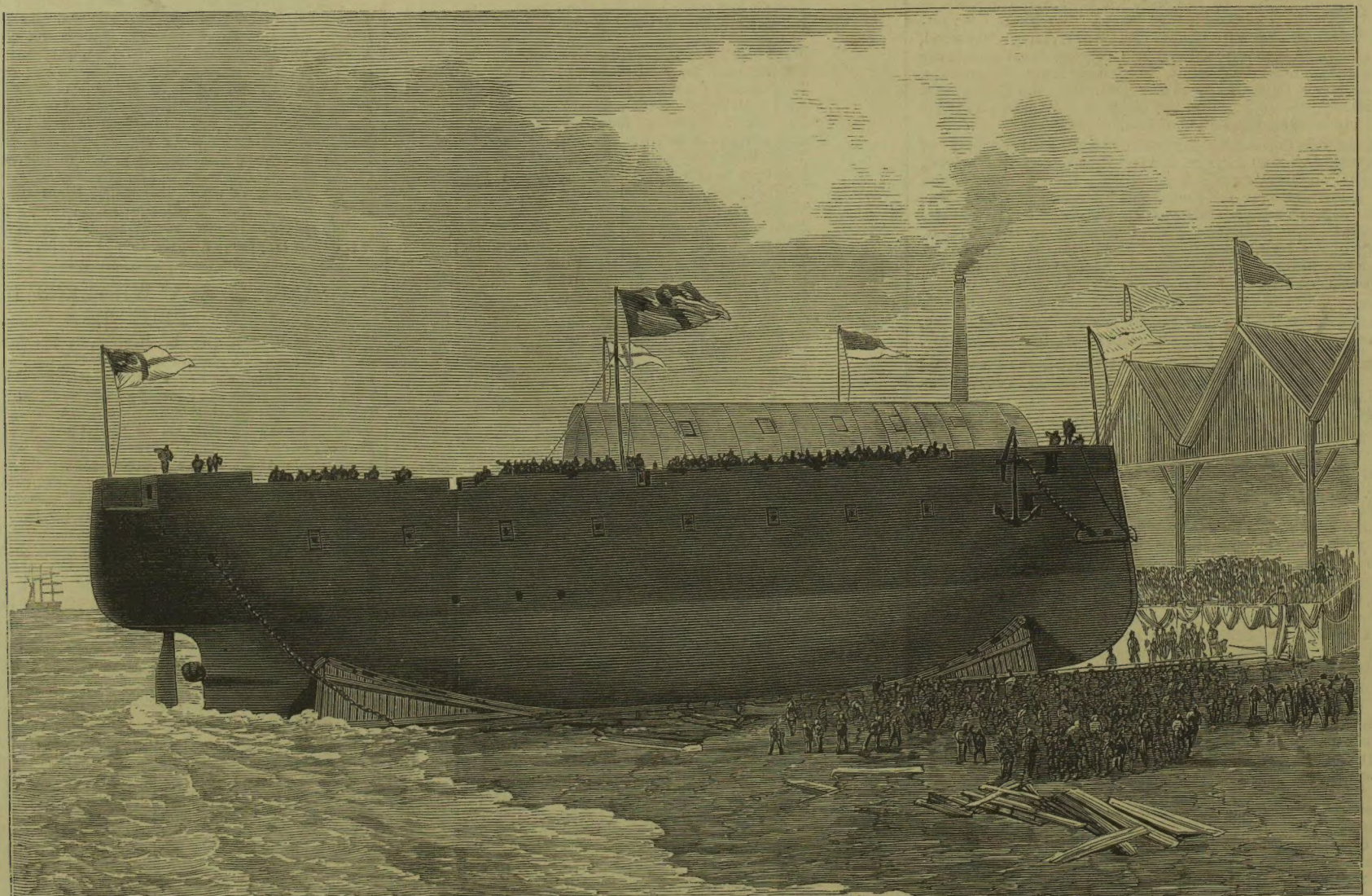
This picture, by Mr. O. W. Brierly, in the present exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, is noticeable not only for its excellence as a work of art, but is also of considerable interest from the novelty of the subject. It appears that the customs in South Sea whaling differ in some respects from whaling as it is carried on in the Arctic regions, where the blubber is cut up and put into tanks to be brought home and boiled. In the South Sea ships, which capture both sperm and "right" whale, the whales are brought alongside, where the blubber is first stripped off in great masses, called "blanket pieces," which are then cut up into more manageable sizes, and finally boiled down in the try-pots—large boilers fixed into brickwork on the forepart of the ship, the fuel being supplied from the scraps from which the oil has been extracted. A whaler so employed at night, with a mass of smoke rising high above the sails, which are lighted up by a red glare as the fires are stirred up, has very much the appearance of a ship on fire, and passing vessels not unfrequently bear down to render assistance for what is taken for a burning ship. We understand that the picture is a commission from Lord Elphinstone.

The Government have, it is understood, expressed their willingness to allot to the Zoological Society in the Regent's Park a small portion of land on the northern bank of the canal, not available for the enjoyment of the public, provided the society will open their gardens free for one day in each week. This proposal the society cannot accept, and their determination has been arrived at with reluctance, simply because the council are satisfied that the gardens would not contain the crowd who would avail themselves of the privilege of gratuitous admission. On Whit Monday the gates must have been closed but for a timely shower of rain, which checked the ingress of visitors.





THE LATE SIR THOMAS HENRY, CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF BOW-STREET.



LAUNCH OF THE GERMAN SCREW CORVETTE SEDAN, AT STETTIN





"SOUTH SEA WHALERS BOILING BLUBBER." BY O. W. BRIERLY.  
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 29.

Attention is once more directed towards the East, and the probability of war breaking out between Turkey and Servia is in everybody's mouth. The excitement on this topic has been fostered by the action of the Servian committee, which is seeking to enrol men and purchase arms in Paris, and by a series of alarmist telegrams. If one is to believe these, the Servian authorities have sent an ultimatum to the Porte demanding the withdrawal of the troops concentrated on the frontier and the cession of territory alleged to have been unjustly ravished from Servia, and stating that unless these conditions are complied with within eight days the troops of the latter Power will cross the frontier. The sudden return of Prince Orloff from Fontainebleau to Paris and the uneasiness prevailing in diplomatic circles argue that there is some foundation for these rumours, which have seriously affected the Bourse.

Nothing of moment has transpired in either House save the passing of the Paris Municipal Loan Bill by the Senate and of the bill granting a pension to Madame Ricard, the widow of the late Minister of the Interior, by the Chamber of Deputies. This grant has been rather severely criticised by some of the Republican papers.

At a Council of Ministers, held on Saturday, under the presidency of Marshal MacMahon, the decision was arrived at that it was desirable that M. Waddington's bill relating to superior education should be brought before the Senate during the present Session. The members of the Republican Left have held a rather important meeting, under the presidency of M. Albert Grévy, at which it was resolved to continue to agitate against the decision of the Municipal Laws Commission giving the Government the right of appointing maires in the chief places of cantons, and to claim the right for the municipalities. M. Marion, a very warm Republican, has announced that he is shortly about to bring forward a motion for the prosecution of all engaged in the coup-d'état of December, 1852. In mockery of this, the Bonapartist members, MM. Robert Mitchell and Cassagnac, have prepared an amendment to the effect that all the citizens, numbering upwards of seven millions, who subsequently sanctioned the coup-d'état by their votes, shall be included in the prosecution as accessories.

The now annual celebration of the birthday of General Hoche, "the pacificator of La Vendée" and the rival of Napoleon, took place at Versailles, of which town he was a native, on Saturday. Fireworks and illuminations formed the chief public attractions, but the interest centred on the banquet held in the theatre, at which M. Gambetta and several other prominent Republicans were present. M. Gambetta spoke with great moderation, observing that politics were rather out of place. He alluded to the example of pacification set by Hoche, and said that the Republic was to be secured by union and hard work on the part of all good citizens. The Conservatives complain that the Versailles municipality voted 10,000f. for this celebration.

M. Jules Simon was formally received as a member of the French Academy last week, his sponsors being MM. Thiers and Legouvé. His speech, as usual on such occasions, consisted of a review of the life and works of his predecessor, M. de Rémusat. The President, in the course of his reply, congratulated M. Simon on his style of oratory, which, he said, was devoid of the fiery declamation at one period of history capable of producing great results, but now regarded with mistrust.

In the course of the same evening Paris was visited by a severe thunderstorm, a number of houses being struck by lightning. Others were injured by the high wind, whilst the rain turned some of the steeper thoroughfares into positive water-courses.

Twenty bookmakers, several of whom are Englishmen, have been sentenced by the Correctional Tribunal to fines ranging from 200f. to 1000f. for betting in vehicles, which are considered to assimilate to portable gambling-houses.

## SPAIN.

The Senate has voted the Constitution by 127 against 11, and the Fueros Bill by 94 against 9.

In Monday's sitting of the Congress the President of the Council read the report upon the Budget of revenue. The expenditure remains fixed at 638,000,000 pesetas, and the revenue at 657,000,000. The landed-property tax is set down as yielding 164,000,000 pesetas, and the amount derived as a deduction from the salaries of officials is increased by 7,000,000 pesetas. A deduction will also be made from the pay of military men who are not on service. An addition is made to the duties on sugar, cocoa, and other colonial produce, and to the tax on private carriages.

## ITALY.

The King left Rome yesterday week. He passed the night in Florence, and then went for a few days to Turin, and afterwards to his hunting encampment in the Val d'Aosta.

At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday week, the bill for the improvement of the harbour of Genoa was passed.

A postponement of the abrogation of the treaty of commerce between Italy and Germany until May 1, 1877, has been officially announced at Rome.

## BELGIUM.

In the midst of splendid weather and the heartiest expressions of popular approval, the International Exhibition of Life-Saving and Hygienic Appliances and Apparatus at Brussels was opened, on Monday afternoon, by the King and Queen of the Belgians. The ceremony was of a simple character. At two o'clock the King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at the building, and were presented with an address. To this his Majesty briefly replied, expressing the pleasure he felt in opening the Exhibition. He then went through the sections and inspected their contents. Among the countries exhibiting, Belgium, of course, takes the lead, and Great Britain comes next. France, Germany, and Russia are also well represented. Great Britain has a long gallery to herself, and it is already in a very forward state. In the centre is a magnificent life-boat, lent by the National Life-Boat Institution. Among the other exhibitors are the Admiralty, the War Office, the Board of Trade, the Humane Society, the Trinity House, the Board of Works, and the School Board. The King and Queen paid particular notice to the British section, and their Majesties' attention was notably arrested by the life-boat of the National Life-Boat Institution. Mr. Lewis, its secretary, and Admiral Ward, its chief inspector, having been introduced to the King by Lord Alfred Churchill, his Majesty ascended the ladder to examine minutely the life-boat, and remained about five minutes in conversation with Mr. Lewis and Admiral Ward, expressing high admiration of the great national work accomplished every year by the institution.

## GERMANY.

Dr. Melchers, the Archbishop of Cologne, has been deposed from his office by the ecclesiastical tribunal at Berlin, on the ground that his conduct is incompatible with public order.

A strike has taken place at Berlin among the compositors engaged on the newspapers, including the official gazette.

## DENMARK.

Before the close of the extraordinary Session of the Danish Rigsdag, last Saturday, the Folkething unanimously adopted a motion of want of confidence in the Government, only members of the Left being present.

## TURKEY AND SERVIA.

Notwithstanding Servia's words of peace and conciliation, her acts have been of so warlike a character that from all quarters it is reported that hostilities between this State and Turkey are seemingly inevitable. It is said that all arrangements for the entire Servian army taking up strategical positions were to be completed on Tuesday, "being the 487th anniversary of the battle of Kossovopolje, which made the Turks masters of Servia." Every day's telegrams have announced steps towards this complete preparation, though their tone as to intention has varied. According, however, to information received in Vienna from Belgrade, the real military operations of Servia are not to commence until the 4th inst., though some volunteers on the Drina and near Uziza have already crossed the frontier. On Saturday a battery of Servian field and siege artillery was sent to the frontier. Six thousand is stated to be the number of the reserves collected for service.

By a Reuter's telegram we learn that Prince Milan left Belgrade on Thursday morning for the army, amid the cheers of the population and salutes from the batteries.

Regarding the warlike preparations in Servia, the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* telegraphs:—"The great Powers have given the Servian Government formal warning that in the event of its going to war with Turkey they will not hold themselves entitled to interfere, but will have to leave the principality to its fate, allowing the Porte to defend and make good unhindered its suzerain rights secured by treaty."

All the chiefs of the Herzegovinian insurgents were to assemble at Bagnari on Tuesday, in order to arrive at an understanding with Montenegro in case Servia should commence hostilities.

Reports from Constantinople state that it is proposed to isolate Servia by giving grants of territory to Montenegro as a reward for her neutrality. Large Turkish forces are concentrated upon the frontier of Servia.

It is announced from Constantinople that Mukhtar Pasha has entered Niksics with another convoy of provisions "without striking a blow." Meanwhile intelligence from a Slavonic source states that 2000 insurgents, taking advantage of Mukhtar Pasha's being at Duga, made their appearance again in the direction of Nevesinje, and carried off 8000 head of cattle. The garrison of Nevesinje made a sortie, and an engagement ensued.

Alexander Karatheodori Effendi, Turkish Minister at Rome, has been appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the place of Artin Effendi Dadian; and Essad Bey, formerly Turkish Minister at Athens, has been appointed in the same capacity in Rome.

## AMERICA.

The National Democratic Convention opened at St. Louis on Tuesday, when General John A. Mc'Clerland was elected permanent president. The balloting for the presidential candidate began on Wednesday. The number of votes necessary for election being 492, Mr. Tilden in the first ballot polled 403, Mr. Hendricks 133, Mr. Hancock 75, and several votes were scattered. In the second ballot Mr. Tilden obtained 508 votes, and his nomination for the Presidency was subsequently made unanimous. The Convention thereupon adjourned until Thursday, when the nomination for the Vice-Presidency was to be made.

The Senate has increased by 3,000,000 dols. the army appropriations, which had been reduced by the House of Representatives. The latter House has refused to consider a bill whereby it was proposed to repeal the Resumption Act.

President Grant has issued a proclamation for a general thanksgiving on July 4, the centenary of the declaration of American independence.

General Crook, commanding one of the expeditions against the Sioux in the Big Horn country, had (says a cable telegram to the *Times*) a sharp engagement on Wednesday week. Hearing of a large Sioux village fifty miles north of his camp, he made a forced march with a mounted column 1200 strong, including the friendly Snake and Crow Indians. The Sioux, on discovering the movement, came out 2500 strong, meeting General Crook on Rosebud Creek, a few miles from the village. The fighting lasted four hours, the troops losing ten killed and twenty-one wounded. The Indians' loss is unknown, thirteen corpses being left on the field. The Sioux seem to have fought till their village was removed, and then left the field precipitately. The soldiers withdrew to their camp, carrying their wounded with them, General Crook having had his horse shot under him. He has ordered infantry reinforcements from Fort Fetterman, as the Crow Indians left him after the fight.

## CANADA.

The Toronto Court has again refused an application to discharge a criminal fugitive from the United States who is detained here for extradition, and has deferred the consideration of the case for a month.

## CHINA.

A *Times* telegram from Calcutta states that Shanghai letters dated May 19 give the following items:—"The Flying Squadron is at Woosung, and remains there a week longer. It then proceeds to Cheefoo, and it is rumoured, to Corea. The Viceroy held a naval and military review at Woosung on the 17th, at which were present 3000 fairly-drilled troops, six armed steamers, and 100 old-fashioned gun-boats.

A telegram from Cairo states that the Government of Egypt has transmitted to the Commission of the Treasury a new proposal from English capitalists for acquiring the Egyptian railways, in return for the bonds of the debt, at their quoted price.

The result of the Roumanian elections gives a large Liberal majority to the Government. Prince Charles issued a decree on Saturday last convoking an extraordinary session of both of the Chambers for July 2.

A telegram from Lisbon states that on Saturday morning the English steamer Memphis, from Alexandria to Liverpool, was wrecked near the Guia Lightship, the crew and passengers being all saved.

At Alcazar, in Morocco, a Mussulman fanatic has stabbed eleven of the Jewish inhabitants of the town. Two have since died, and others are in danger. Action has been taken by the Consuls for the security of the European residents.

Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son have received a telegram from the conductor of their party to the North Cape, dated Hammerfest, 2.30 p.m., June 27, to the effect that the tour to the North Cape had been successfully accomplished in beautiful weather, the sun at midnight being high in the heavens and of sufficient power at that hour to ignite a cigar by the aid of a burning-glass. The party is now on its return journey.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual conversazione of the Royal College of Physicians was held, last Wednesday, at the college, in Pall-mall.

Mr. Alderman Hadley and Mr. Alderman Nottage were, on Saturday last, elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.

The Companies of Grocers, Salters, and Skinners have lately voted contributions to the funds of the British and Foreign School Society of £105, £26 5s., and £21 respectively.

Another of the patients, Rose Stratton, injured through the bursting of the tank at St. George's Hospital on the 3rd ult., died last Saturday.

At a meeting of the committee of the Reform Club, held yesterday week, a resolution was passed expelling Mr. Ripley and Sir George Bowyer from the club.

The Crystal Palace annual archery fête has been held this week. Prizes exceeding £100 in value were offered, and the competitions were numerous.

The *Globe* states that about 800 men are engaged on the New Law Courts, and it affords some idea of the extent of these buildings to learn that, notwithstanding this number, the works are proceeding at so slow a rate as to be unsatisfactory.

An uncovered skating-rink was opened last Saturday in the grounds of the Crystal Palace, adjoining the covered structure which has for some time past been used for rinking purposes. The two rinks have an area of 14,000 square feet.

The prizes and certificates gained at the last Cambridge Local Examinations, London Main Centre, were distributed, on Thursday week, in the theatre of the London University. The Dean of Manchester presided.

Sir E. H. Currie (vice-chairman of the London School Board) presided, on Monday evening, at the opening of a new board school in Regent-street, Deptford, at which Mr. J. Macgregor proposed a scheme for remedying the absenteeism prevalent among the children of the poorer classes.

At yesterday week's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works a resolution was passed stating that the board will be prepared to take the necessary steps for freeing the toll-bridges over the Thames, in the event of the passing of a bill to carry out the report of the Select Committee.

The Roman Catholic Church of the English Martyrs, situated in Great Prescott-street, Tower-hill, was opened for the first time, on Thursday week, by a ceremonial; pontifical high mass being sung by the Bishop of Amycla and the sermon preached by Cardinal Manning.

A dinner was given to Lord Northbrook on his return from India by his personal friends, on Wednesday evening, in the gallery of Grosvenor House.—It is intended to entertain General Lord Napier of Magdala at dinner on the 10th at Willis's, to celebrate his return from India. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will preside.

The Principal and Council of the Working Men's College, in Great Ormond-street, gave their usual summer conversazione on Thursday. The summer excursion of the members of the college and their friends is fixed for the 29th inst.; and the place of rendezvous is to be Cashiobury Park, which has been placed at their disposal by Lord Essex.

Lord Selborne, Master of the Mercers' Company, presided at the annual delivery of speeches at St. Paul's School on Wednesday. The scholarships and exhibitions had been awarded in the following order:—The first Camden exhibition, of £120 a year for four years, to Metcalfe; the second ditto, of £100 a year, to Mayhew; the exhibition of £80 a year to Hudson; and two of £50 a year to Forster and Salter respectively.

The annual meeting of the general committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund was held, on Tuesday, at their office in Pall-mall East, under the presidency of Mr. James Glaisher. The report of the executive committee stated that the survey expedition was at present engaged in preparing for publication the mass of invaluable material brought home by Lieutenant Conder. The income of the society last year was greater than in any previous one.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the third week of June) was 78,996, of whom 34,053 were in workhouses and 44,943 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 6237, 15,416, and 22,416 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 719, of whom 509 were men, 152 women, and 58 children under sixteen.

The annual meeting and presentation of prizes in connection with the Islington Youths' Institute took place, on Tuesday evening, in Myddelton Hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Harrowby. The annual report, read by one of the hon. secretaries, announced the continued prosperous state of the institute, as evidenced by the number of its members, the attendances in the various classes throughout the session, and the highly satisfactory manner in which most of the candidates had acquitted themselves at the various terminal examinations.

Tuesday being commemoration day of King's College, the occasion was celebrated by holy communion in the chapel at ten a.m., followed by a service, with a sermon preached by the Bishop of Peterborough. Subsequently there was a luncheon in the hall, at which the Rev. Principal, Canon Barry, presided, supported by Lord Aberdeen, the Bishops of Peterborough, Gloucester, and Rochester, Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., other distinguished members of Parliament, and over two hundred ladies and gentlemen.

The annual educational conference in connection with the Society of Arts was held, yesterday week, under the presidency of Sir Henry Cole. The principal subject of discussion was the question of adult education, especially in reference to technical instruction and its promotion by the action of the Government. Various views were expressed on the subject, and in due course the society will issue a report on the result of the conference.—The society held its annual conversazione in the evening at the South Kensington Museum.—The annual meeting of the society was held on Wednesday—Lord Alfred Churchill, the President, in the chair. Mr. Crutchett, the secretary, read the report, which reviewed the work effected in connection with the Society of Arts since the last annual meeting, the most important of which had been the formation of a national training-school for music, the success of which had been mainly due to the exertions of the Society of Arts.

There were 2296 births and 1304 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 53, whereas the deaths were 42 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 2 from smallpox, 31 from measles, 46 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 14 from different forms of fever, and 30 from diarrhoea. Two deaths of children were certified from simple



cholera. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the three previous weeks had been 276, 231, and 215, further declined last week to 209, but exceeded the corrected average by 30. Five deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. The death of a schoolmaster occurred on the 18th inst., in Dartmouth-road, Hammersmith, whose age was stated to be 103 years; the deceased had resided sixty years in Hammersmith. The mean temperature was 62° 4.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE REVIEW BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The War Office officials have issued a detail of the corps to be present at the review in Hyde Park to-day (Saturday). The review is to be held as a congratulatory demonstration and welcome home by the volunteers on the return of the Prince of Wales from his Indian tour. The applications to attend the review are more than 30,000. The regiments will muster in the park at five o'clock, and will be formed into fourteen brigades and five divisions. Inclosures, but no stands, will be set apart for members of both Houses of Parliament and for the friends of the volunteers, who will be admitted by ticket. None but the Royal carriages will be allowed within the inclosures. There will scarcely be time or space for more than a march past.

The three-days competition to decide who shall represent Scotland at the international rifle-match in America was concluded last Tuesday, at Cowglen, near Glasgow. The successful ten are M. Boyd, R. M'Vittie, T. Whitelaw, Dr. Mitchell, W. Clark, R. Luke, Peter Rae, Captain Thorburn, A. Menzies, and W. Paton.

We give some account, abridged chiefly from the *Standard*, of volunteers' doings last week, beginning with those in and around London:—

The June competition for the I company Queen's (Westminster) monthly cup took place at the Scrubbs, on Monday, when the first prize was taken by Corporal Leete.

The annual competition between the various companies of the Queen's (Westminster) for the Burgesses' Cup took place on Tuesday. Eight companies competed, the result being a tie between D (Captain Low's) and F (Broadwood's) companies.

On the same day the independent and volley firing competition for the Regimental Challenge Plate took place, and resulted in a victory to the I (Captain Starkie's) company, who were the winners last year.

A match between the 49th Middlesex and 7th Surrey took place at the ranges of the former, Tottenham, on Tuesday. The 7th Surrey won by 18 points, the scores being—7th Surrey, 651; 49th Middlesex, 633.

The Inland Revenue Challenge Cup, which has been held by the A company, 1st Herts, for nine months, was at last taken from them, on Wednesday last, by the H company of the London Rifle Brigade.

A match took place on Thursday, at Rainham, between the 37th Middlesex and the London Rifle Brigade, twenty a side, the London Rifle Brigade winning.

On Saturday evening the 37th Middlesex were inspected in the grounds of the Foundling Hospital by Colonel Fremantle, of the Coldstream Guards, to which regiment the Bloomsbury Volunteers are attached. On Sunday afternoon, according to annual custom, a church parade was held at St. Giles's Church, Bloomsbury, when a sermon was preached by the chaplain of the regiment.

On Saturday the 2nd Middlesex Administrative Battalion was inspected at Crouch-end by Colonel Rich, C.B. The battalion, which comprises the Hampstead, Hornsey, Highgate, Barnet, Tottenham, and Enfield corps, was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, and mustered nearly 500.

The 1st Surrey Artillery were inspected on Saturday at Brixton, by Colonel Wolsey, R.A., the corps mustering about 400, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hope. A very good inspection was passed.

In Kennington Park the 19th Surrey were inspected by Colonel Lane Fox, of the Guildford Brigade Depot. The corps was in good strength, under Colonel Labrow.

On Saturday the 1st Surrey Administrative Battalion, comprising the Brighton, Carshalton, Wimbledon, and Shaftesbury Park corps, were inspected in Carshalton Park by Colonel Hyde Page, commanding the district. The battalion was in nine companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Coles. A satisfactory inspection was passed, the inspecting officer saying a few words of commendation at its conclusion. After the official business had been disposed of Colonel Page called Staff Sergeant Virgin, of the 26th Surrey, to the front, and pinned upon his breast the silver medal for long service and good conduct.

Colonel E. C. A. Gordon, commanding Royal Engineers of the home district, held his annual inspection of the 1st Middlesex Engineers on Saturday evening, in Battersea Park. The regiment mustered in six strong companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ransome, and the battalion movements, the drill in separate companies, and the special engineering work of the regiment elicited the approbation of the inspecting officer. The special work, consisting of throwing a trestle-bridge, 150 ft. in length, over part of the lake, and telegraphic signalling by means of flags and a secret code, was effectively carried out.

The Civil Service Corps, on Tuesday week, went into camp on Wimbledon-common, and have daily since then been undergoing a course of drill, which terminated, last Monday, in their official inspection.

On Sunday afternoon the 3rd City of London attended Divine service in St. Paul's Cathedral. The regiment, to the number of about 400 of all ranks, paraded at the head-quarters in Farringdon-street, and marched to the cathedral under the command of Major Venn. A large space under the dome was set apart for the volunteers; and after the afternoon service Bishop Claughton, Chaplain-General of the Forces, preached an impressive sermon from St. John iii. 13.

At the sixteenth annual prize-meeting of Dorset volunteers, on Wednesday, Lieutenant Thomas D. B. Rawlins won the members' cup; Lieutenant Lloyd Jones won the aggregate prize and the county association badge.

On Thursday a match took place, at the Warminster range, between teams of ten men of the 1st and 10th Wilts, the former winning the match by 81 points—Warminster scoring 550 to their opponents' 631.

The first battalion of Warwickshire Volunteers were, on Friday, inspected by Colonel Wilby in Stoneleigh Deer Park.

The Edinburgh and Midlothian Rifle Meeting was brought to a successful termination on Saturday night, having lasted the whole week.

The international rifle trophy was shot for at Edinburgh, yesterday week, and won by Scotland. The scores were—Scotland, 1226; England, 1201; Ireland, 1140.

## FINE ARTS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Mr. Burton, the director of the National Gallery, has written to a contemporary to correct some misconceptions which appear to have been generally made as to the rearrangement of the pictures in the enlarged building at Trafalgar-square. Any statement as to the places to be occupied by the unhung pictures has been premature. Owing to compulsory absence and other causes, Mr. Burton has only now been able to settle on a definite plan for the placing of those pictures destined to occupy the new rooms. The problem to be solved was, no doubt, a difficult one, and we must yet wait the directors' solution. It was only the hanging of the pictures of the English school in the front galleries, according to a general plan laid down by the director, that was decided upon before he left town; and this plan has been ably carried out by the keeper, Mr. Wornum. *En passant*, Mr. Burton very plainly, and almost bluntly, defines his position, which had hardly hitherto been admitted by the trustees or "authorities." He begs leave to observe that the director of the National Gallery is its supreme and sole responsible officer whose authority and sanction is in all cases necessary, and who, in council with the trustees, his colleagues on the board, presides over the affairs of the institution. The arrangement of the pictures depends upon him, and not upon any subordinate officer; it is conducted under his eye, in pursuance of his orders, and subject to his revision, by the keeper." Mr. Burton goes on to say that the hanging of the ancient masters in the new galleries will be proceeded with without further delay; and he desires and hopes that the whole collection will be open to public inspection before the general break-up for the season.

We are still, then, entirely in the dark as to the proposed arrangement of the various schools in the new galleries, although some works that were actually placed in them seemed to give a key to what was intended. We venture, however, to hope that the surprise may be in store of finding the works placed in approximate chronological sequence. The educational value of an arrangement with reference to the order of time in the two great streams of art, north and south, was well exemplified in the Art-Treasures Exhibition of 1857 at Manchester; and whether the National Gallery be regarded as a museum for the learned or a place for popular instruction merely, such an arrangement is equally appropriate.

### LAMBETH FAIENCE.

An exhibition of Lambeth Faience, which may fairly be entitled "the New English Art-Pottery," has been opened by Messrs. Howell and James, at their lately-constructed galleries in Regent-street. It is not so much as regards style as in the circumstances which have led to the production of this pottery that we may regard it as distinctively English. The various styles adopted by the contributors are generally, to some extent, imitative of old and foreign modes, and it could hardly be otherwise. But, for the first time, we are shown how much that is excellent and even original may be produced in ceramic art by properly-directed effort in a local school, and while dealing, for the most part, only with the art-capacity of young female students, most of them under twenty. To the extraordinary success which attended the efforts of Mr. Sparkes, while Head Master of the Lambeth School (of which he is still director), we have frequently borne testimony; and no one better deserved being intrusted also with the head mastership of the central school of the Department of Art at South Kensington—an enlarged sphere of action to which this exhibition bears witness. The organisation which he established at Lambeth is altogether admirable, and could hardly be matched out of England; and we may add that, whatever may be the defects and shortcomings of the South Kensington system, there can be no doubt that some of the seed which it has caused to be sown has borne fruit a hundredfold. Then, the neighbourhood of the Lambeth potteries was a happy accident; for not only were Messrs. Doulton (as they are still) unrivalled in the common kinds of earthenware, but it is evident that, throughout, they have had a thorough appreciation of the artistic capabilities of the finer kinds of earthenware which, when decoratively treated, we term faience. The concurrence of these exceptional causes, and the highly successful results they have produced, justify us, then, in regarding this Lambeth faience as a new English pottery—as in every sense true products of the soil. The material itself is of beautiful texture and colour, and will take any tint. The mechanical process is also carried to the highest perfection; and it must be remembered we have the true product of the potter's wheel: the objects are "thrown," not moulded and disfigured more or less by seams where the moulds unite. The collection boasts the largest piece of pottery ever thrown—a huge vase 5 ft. high. This is not particularly happy in shape, but its painted decorations, consisting of birds and plants in transparent golden brown on a blue ground, are bold and rich. Of course, however, it is the painted designs which have the most novel interest. The varieties of form of the plates, drinking-vessels, plaques, and vases are very numerous; but the varieties of the designs in heads and figure subjects, landscape, architecture, and ornament is absolutely bewildering. And it should be borne in mind that the designs are original; at least there is no servile copying. Moreover, they cannot be reproduced by mechanical means. It appears that most of the artists will accept commissions for replicas; but, even in this case, the copy can never be turned out from the fire exactly the same as the original. The students are evidently encouraged to try their hands at every kind of style; but they are as evidently encouraged to be content with the spirit of the design and not to waste labour upon it. Although, too, the soft earthenware, unlike harder wares, is susceptible of rebakings without danger, the works are probably seldom fired many times; hence the articles are mostly of moderate price. This manufacture is consequently eminently serviceable, for it allows beauty of design in form and colour to be added to articles of common domestic service. In the course of teaching adopted the aim, it is obvious, has primarily been to elicit the students' own ideas and tastes; but one leading principle, and one only, seems to have been positively enforced—namely, the principle of sobriety in the colouration. If we except some crude and grotesque performances by amateurs, the general effect of subdued richness and low-toned harmony throughout the gallery is most delightful. As a whole, the collection is greatly superior to, while it is far more numerous than, that of last year, and it affords encouraging evidence of the growth of taste in this country. This year a series of prizes have been awarded to the professionals, and also to the amateurs, Messrs. Cooke, R.A., and Mr. Poynter, R.A., being the judges. The first prize was carried off by Miss Linnie Watt, for a child-group, "A Little Picnic," which, like several other works by this artist, are most charming in sentiment and expression. Other professional prize-winners were, Mrs. Sparkes, the accomplished wife of the founder of the Lambeth school of pottery painting, "First Birthday," a mother fondly stooping over her babe; H. Ryland, for Venetian heads; W. H. Slater, H. Holiday for well-drawn allegorical figures of the arts; A. Gravier and Miss Faulkner—beautiful arabesques.

The best amateur work was adjudged to be by Mrs. George Stapleton—a pattern of azaleas, admirably disposed so as to cover a plate. Other amateur designs of merit are by S. Rogers, the Hon. Mrs. B. Wilbraham, Mrs. A. H. Lee.

There are also on view many high-class ceramic works outside this competition by British and foreign artists. Foremost among these must be placed the noble "Solomon Vase," in sculptured stonework of Limoges style, which is rendered, as it were, instinct with life by twenty-eight of Mr. G. Tinworth's wonderfully expressive little figures in alto-relievo illustrative of the third chapter of Ecclesiastes, which are niched round the shoulder of the vase. Admitting that Mr. Tinworth runs in the same groove here as in his better-known terra-cottas, which have been exhibited at the Royal Academy, what wonderful energy, what graphic action and expression, are there not in these tiny sculptures! A strikingly clever work is the illustration of Florian's fable of "The Teal and the Rabbit," by E. Rischgitz; and "Floral Design," by De Riviére, is remarkable for its free use of impasto.

Several important purchases have just been made for the National Portrait Gallery, viz.—1. Mary Tudor, as "Ladi Mari," aged twenty-eight, anno 1544, a much injured but quite genuine picture, and similar to an engraving by Hall: on panel, with gilding. 2. Mary Queen of Scots, at the time she was a prisoner at Sheffield, dated 1578. On the back of the strong oak panel is the brand of Charles I., "C.R.," surmounted by a Royal crown. These two pictures have lain hid at Beaupaire, a seat of the Brocas family in Hampshire. 3. Angelica Kauffmann, by herself, an oval half-length, the size of life, holding a book and portraiture. 4. Anne Oldfield, grandmother of the first Earl of Cadogan, who was brought in state to the Jerusalem Chamber, and buried in Westminster Abbey, beneath the memorial of Congreve, but herself refused a monument. She was the "Narcissa" of Pope's satire. 5. Rachel Lady Russell, widow of Lord Russell the patriot, in mourning, seated, in a pensive attitude.

On Thursday of last week some fine miniatures, by Richard Cosway and other artists, were sold at Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood's. Among them was a very beautiful portrait of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, by Cosway, which was said to have been presented by the Duchess to the late Mrs. Trimmer, mother of the owner. Naturally, the interest which attached to the sale of this miniature was greatly increased by the extraordinary circumstances of the sale and subsequent theft of the picture for which Messrs. Agnew gave so large a price; and the result was that this little work fetched 315 gs., a price which, for a work of Cosway's, was quite as extravagant as the 10,100 gs. paid for the Gainsborough portrait. The miniature was evidently either painted from the picture of the Duchess by Gainsborough at Althorp, or the mezzotint engraving of that portrait by Burney, as it corresponded precisely with them in the attitude of the head and the elaborate arrangement of the powdered curls.

The sale of the Anderson-Rose collection of engravings and etchings, which began at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, on Tuesday last, and will be continued till the 7th inst., is the most important auction of prints which has taken place for some time. The collection was exhibited to the public on the opening of the Guildhall Library, a few years back, and is generally well-known. The catalogue then issued formed a bulky volume, and has now been republished with illustrations. The great specialty of the collection is the series of historical portraits, which constitutes two thirds of the whole, and forms an invaluable record of the course of English art, portraiture having been its main channel down to recent times. The French portraits are scarcely less important.

The third annual art-exhibition at the Hartley Institution, Southampton, now open, consists of about four hundred pictures and drawings, together with a loan collection from local proprietors and South Kensington.

The Exhibition of Sketches, at Burlington Gallery, illustrating the Prince of Wales's tour in India, by Mr. William Simpson, our Special Artist on the occasion, has been visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales, who have bought fifteen of the drawings. One was that of the Attack by the Tiger on the Prince's Elephant—this being included among the purchases at the request of the Princess; another was the Grand Review at Delhi, respecting which the Prince stated in the Mansion House that "all might envy him for having seen it;" and a third was the Interior of the Prince's Tent in the Camp at Delhi. In consequence of the continued great interest manifested in this exhibition, the closing has been postponed for one week; and the entire collection, including the drawings bought by the Prince of Wales, will therefore remain on view till Saturday next, July 8.

A set of views illustrating recent archaeological expeditions to Asia Minor is now to be seen at 7, Argyll-place. They have been drawn and coloured on the basis of photographs taken on the spot and subsequently enlarged. The expeditions which they illustrate are that conducted by Mr. Newton at Budrum and Chidus, in 1856-9, and Mr. E. P. Pullan's subsequent expeditions to Priam, Teos, and the Temple of Apollo Smintheus, in the Troad, which were carried on, at the cost of the Society of Dilettanti, in 1863, 1865, and 1869. In the series will be found a number of rival restorations of the mausoleum by Messrs. Cockerell, Fergusson, Pullan, Devienne, and Donaldson. There are also photographic views of other celebrated sites, such as Ephesus, Sardis, Pergamus, which were taken in the course of Mr. Wood's expedition to Ephesus by Corporal Trotman, R.E.

A photographic inventory of the valuable works of art, statuary, and *articles de vertu* contained in the almost priceless collection at Windsor Castle is being made for the purpose of reference.

The Irish Wesleyan Conference at Dublin unanimously decided on Monday to admit laymen to conference.

The *Dublin Gazette* of Tuesday contains a proclamation revoking the Peace Preservation Act in the baronies of Cashmore, Coshbride, Glenbery, in the county of Waterford.

The contested election in Pembrokeshire has resulted in the return of Mr. Bowen, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 274 over Mr. Davies, a Liberal; and Mr. Chamberlain has been returned unopposed for Birmingham, in succession to Mr. George Dixon.

It is understood that, on and after July 1, the Great Northern Railway Company's first and second class express-train which leaves King's-cross station at ten o'clock a.m. will perform the journey between London and Edinburgh in the unprecedentedly short time of nine hours. This will be accomplished, not by any great acceleration of the speed of the trains, but by doing away with stoppages at Peterborough, Darlington, and other places, the first stopping-place on the down journey being Grantham. The corresponding train leaving Edinburgh at ten o'clock will also run the distance in the same number of hours, and will reach King's-cross at seven o'clock p.m.





THE AUSTRALIAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION TRAVELLING THROUGH THE SCRUB.  
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. JESSE YOUNG.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A charmingly pretty game is La Crosse—a combination, so it would seem, of hockey and tennis—requiring, I should say, the exercise of equal strength, skill, and temper on the part of the players. I rejoice to remark that the “teams” of Canadian gentlemen and Iroquois Indians, who have recently arrived in this country to show us how to play La Crosse, have been permitted to exhibit their prowess before her Majesty the Queen, in the grounds of Windsor Castle. The Head Man of the Iroquois “team” also presented an address to her Majesty, in which, after laying a tomahawk at the Royal feet, he apostrophised her as “the Great and Good Mother across the Big Water,” and indulged in the usual hyperbole about the war-whoop and the war-path, the council-fire and the “pale-faced young men of Canada.”

These Iroquois “braves” hail—so it was set forth in their address—from the village of Cuagnawagha, near Montreal, “at the head of the mighty rapids of Lachine.” Unless I am very much mistaken, I spent a Sunday at Cuagnawagha in the summer of the year 1864. Nobody offered to scalp me; nobody uttered the war-whoop; and in lieu of the war-path I found a very decent “corduroy” road. Indeed, the Cuagnawagha which I saw was as civilised a suburb as Kentish Town, and there was not an atom of romance about it. The “noble savages” whom I met did not wear head-dresses of feathers or embroidered moccasins. In lieu thereof they donned wideawake hats, pea-jackets, and the “pants” of ordinary life; while the ladies—the squaws, I mean—made a most creditable display in Balbriggan hose and Balmoral boots. They were, I was told, devout Roman Catholics, and a very peaceable and industrious folk: the men working as pilots and fishermen, and the women fashioning those quaint ornaments in plaited birch-bark, beads, and feathers which are sold at such exorbitant prices in the “fancy” shops of Montreal. They have a very keen eye for the main chance, too, these Iroquois. Their babies are very fat and brown; and if you halt in the village street to gaze upon a tiny urchin sprawling on a doorstep you will probably be aware of the soft voice of a squaw, inside her wigwam, murmuring, “Genl'mn, kiss papoose; give one little quarter.” A “quarter” is a shilling; and I fancy that the Cuagnawaghians would object to greenbacks.

A novel called “Blotted Out” has just been published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, from the pen of Annie Thomas (Mrs. Pender Cudlip), a lady to whom we owe a number of charming works of fiction. I have not read “Blotted Out,” nor is it probable that I shall read it (I haven't finished “Sandford and Merton” yet—a book which, if there were only a little love-making in it, would form my *beau idéal* of a novel); but, from circumstances which have come to my knowledge, I venture to think that Annie Thomas's latest production is one which has (quite apart from its literary merits) an exceptional claim to the sympathy and indulgence of the public. The first and second volumes of “Blotted Out” were finished and in the press when the two young sons of the authoress fell sick and died. The task could not be suspended; the whole third volume remained to be written; and written it was by the bereaved mother, under a load of mental anguish which only those who are familiar with the vicissitudes of “successful” authorship can imagine. They say Dr. Johnson wrote “Rasselas” to pay for his mother's funeral.

A correspondent informs me that I was in error in assuming that “Tom Hood” is buried in Nunhead Cemetery. The Hood monument, he remarks, is at Kensal-green. Aye; the monument to Thomas Hood the elder—he who sang “The Song of the Shirt.” “Tom” Hood the younger lies at Nunhead. Another correspondent querulously objects to my having said that Walter Thornbury was not fortunate either in his life or in his death. He knew poor Walter, he says, for three-and-twenty years, and his life, until the last two years, was “a calm and pleasant one.” What! To toil like a mill-horse until you are nearly fifty years of age, to write fifty books, to scatter magazine and newspaper articles broadcast, and never to be able to earn more than a crust of bread! Is that a fortunate life? Thomas Babington Macaulay was, no doubt, an author of infinitely superior genius to George Walter Thornbury; still he had been, nevertheless, a working man of letters, and at one period of his life had to look to his pen for subsistence. But he was fortunate enough to possess interest with the governing classes; and when comparatively a young man he was sent to India with a superb appointment and a salary of ten thousand pounds a year. He went to the East to make a fortune, and made it accordingly. Thenceforward, he never knew what it was to have to fag his brains out for bread, and clothes, and fuel, and a roof to cover him. I call such a life an eminently fortunate one. But there have been authors of higher genius than Lord Macaulay (Ben Jonson and Dryden, for example) whose lives were as infelicitous as that of the brilliant essayist was uniformly prosperous.

I read in a usually well informed literary journal that the National Portrait Gallery has recently been enriched by a picture of “Anne Oldfield, grandmother of the first Earl of Cadogan, who was brought in state to the Jerusalem Chamber, and refused a monument in Westminster Abbey, where she is buried beneath the memorial of Congreve. She was ‘Narcissa,’ the subject of Pope's satire.” This is rather a circumlocutory way of informing the public that the portrait in question is that of the sprightly actress Mrs. Oldfield, who was as clever, as beautiful, and as witty as her contemporary, Mrs. Bracegirdle, and who died at her house in Lower Grosvenor-street in 1730. Her corpse, having been completely enwrapped in Brussels lace, was conveyed to the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, where, after lying in state throughout the day, it was buried at eleven at night in the Abbey. Lord Delawarr, Lord Hervey (“Hervey the Handsome”) and Bubb Doddington were among the pallbearers. She had been a barmaid and a sempstress; but her talents having been discovered by Farquhar, the dramatist, she went on the stage, making her first appearance as Candioppe in Dryden's “Secret Love,” at a salary of fifteen shillings a week. She lived to be praised by Horace Walpole, and, in a left-handed manner, to become the ancestress of nobility. Still, it is somewhat difficult to discern why the fascinating favourite of Arthur Maynwaring and General Charles Churchill should have been deemed worthy in the eighteenth century of a grave in Westminster Abbey, and in the nineteenth of a niche in the National Portrait Gallery. I have been to the Louvre a good many times, but I do not remember to have seen either a portrait or a bust of Mimi-Pinson there. Mem: Mrs. Oldfield is not buried “beneath” Congreve's memorial, but between his monumental tablet and that of Craggs.

Mr. Forster, M.P., in distributing the prizes at the admirable schools for the children of commercial travellers last Saturday, discoursed on the importance of learning modern languages; and, among other things, told his hearers that, while visiting a large school in New York, he remarked to one of the teachers, “I suppose that you teach French principally?”

“Oh, no,” was the reply (and here, according to the speaker, the “practical side of the American character came out”), “about two thirds of the scholars learned French before the battle of Sedan; but nine tenths of them learn German now.” I hold this remark to have been far less “practical” than it was foolish and shortsighted. Every American boy has the means of learning German; in every common school in every American city—out of New England—there is a large percentage of native German children among the scholars; as regards New York itself, Hans Breitmann far outnumbers Paddy from Cork; and, in point of population, New York is, I believe, the fourth or fifth German-speaking city in the world. On the other hand, the ignorance of French which afflicts the American middle-classes exposes them to the ridicule of Europe. At St. Petersburg and at Madrid I have met American Ministers Plenipotentiary who could speak neither French, Russian, nor Spanish. They were “middle-class” diplomats; but their Secretaries of Legation, who were men of letters, were generally accomplished linguists. It must, however, be owned that it is far more difficult to procure a first-rate French tutor in the States than it is to secure the services of a German or Spanish teacher; and this fact may have something to do with the shortcomings of the Americans as French scholars. Mr. Forster is anxious that the little English-commercial travellers should learn German as well as French. By all means, say I; but let them stick to their French nevertheless. I have been trying to learn German for five-and-thirty years; but I never yet found my imperfect acquaintance with the Teutonic tongue (which I hate) an obstacle to travelling comfortably in Germany or doing business with Germans. *Per contra*, I have sojourned in half a score of countries where not all the German that Hans Breitmann ever mastered would have been of the slightest use to me.

In the July number of *Belgravia* Mr. Charles Reade tells, with inimitable terseness and vigour, a story of a burglarious blacksmith who is killed by a dog while he (the blacksmith) is breaking into a tollbar. This story, to which he gives the title of “A Special Constable,” Mr. Reade assumes to be true and of modern date. If this be the case, it is so by a most curious coincidence; for a close analogue to “A Special Constable” is to be found in the Correspondence of Horace Walpole. There, it is a mere anecdote; but I preserve a vivid impression concerning it; since, nearly twenty years ago, I can remember that it was amplified into a tale of considerable length published in a periodical called the *Welcome Guest*. The story was entitled “Wild Mr. Will;” the attempted burglary was supposed to take place in a nobleman's house in London; and the robber who had his throat torn out by the dog was my Lord's own brother.

G. A. S.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alington, Charles A., Rector of Muckton, to be Rural Dean of Calcewaith. Bartlett, J. T.: Canon of St. Botolph's in Lincoln Cathedral. Galtway, Thomas Gifford; Vicar of Welford, Northamptonshire. Poole, George A., Vicar of Welford; Rector of Winwick, Northants. Talfourd, W. W.; Rural Dean of Hill No. 1.—*Guardian*.

The partially-rebuilt parish church of Topsham was reopened last Saturday, when the choir was for the first time habited in surplices. The western portion of the nave remains still incomplete.

On Wednesday the parish church of Lee, Kent, was reopened, after a restoration from designs by Mr. Brooks, so complete that few could recognise the former ugly edifice, which in 1841 replaced a building only erected in 1813.

Last Saturday the new Church of St. Chrysostom, Victoria Park, Rusholme, which has been built from designs of Mr. Redwayne, was opened under a license from the Bishop of Manchester. It is in the Early English style, and consists of a nave 100 ft. long by 33 ft. wide, containing about 600 sittings, of which about 220 are appropriated.

A testimonial has been presented to the Rev. J. Clough Williams Ellis, on his retirement from the tutorship of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, which he had held for sixteen years. It consisted of a handsome large silver tea-tray, in an oak case, accompanied by an address illuminated on vellum, containing the names of the numerous subscribers.

The church of North Petherwyn, Cornwall, which, through the munificence of the Duke of Bedford, has been restored by Mr. St. Aubyn, at a cost of £3500, was reopened for Divine worship on Wednesday week. The building was originally a Norman structure, but nothing remains in that style except a portion of the tower and the northern arcade of the nave.

In the report of the Select Committee upon the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act, an opinion is expressed that in many instances the statute has failed to accomplish its objects. It has provided no remedy for the most important complaint under the old law, the inability of the representatives of deceased incumbents to meet the amount assessed for dilapidations, but has cast upon new incumbents an obligation to pay over the amount, and attached to them a liability for fees previously unknown to the law. The Committee believe that some legislative alteration is needed to remove the complaints of a large body of the clergy.

Donations have been received by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, of £1000; the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, £1000; the Incorporated Church Building Society, £1000; the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £1000; the Charity of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, £1000; the Additional Curates Society, £500; the Friend of the Clergy Corporation, £500; the Clergy Orphan Corporation, £500; and St. Augustine's Missionary College at Canterbury, £500;—the St. Augustine's donor in each case being the Rev. John Griffith, D.D., who has, besides, contributed to the amount of many thousand pounds to the work of restoration in progress in Rochester Cathedral, in which till recently he held a canonry.

The parish church of Davidstowe, Cornwall has been rebuilt by Miss Pearce, of Lancaster. The edifice had fallen into such a hopeless state that nothing short of this step would have been of any avail; but the old proportions have been followed, and the old materials have, as much as possible, been used again. The church consists of a nave of four bays with aisles, and an aisled chancel. It is adorned with three stained-glass windows in the chancel, by O'Connor, in memory of Sir William Williams, of Tregullow; Mrs. Buller, his daughter; and Mr. Richard Michael Williams, his third son. They are all erected at the cost of Mr. Michael Williams, the lay Rector, who has also given the chancel furniture and altar-cloth, as well as a very fine organ, built by Willis, under the direction of the late Dr. Wesley. In one of the three-light windows of the north aisle there is a window representing Christ blessing little children, with this inscription:—“In memory of Lewis Marshall, for thirty-six years Vicar of Davidstowe, this window is erected by his daughter, Susanna Pearce, 1876.”

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

A Select Committee was appointed, yesterday week, on the motion of Lord Redesdale, to join with a Committee of the Commons to consider the expediency of making further regulations concerning the admission and practice of Parliamentary agents, and to report their opinion thereon. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon moved the second reading of the Merchant Shipping Bill, the object and provisions of which he explained at considerable length. He also stated that, though the measure did not include the consolidation of the shipping laws, the Government had not overlooked that important subject; and concluded his speech with uttering a hope that the bill would, at any rate, tend to mitigate avoidable dangers, without unnecessarily hampering commercial enterprise. Some debate followed, in the course of which the Duke of Somerset, Lord Carlingford, Lord Hampton, the Earl of Carnarvon, Viscount Cardwell, Lord Selborne, the Earl of Derby, and the Lord Chancellor took part, all of whom expressed a general approval of the principle and provisions of the bill, which was then read the second time. The Coroners (Dublin) Bill was passed through Committee, and the Trade Marks Registration Amendment Bill was read the third time.

Questions with respect to the alleged massacre of Christian subjects and the insurrection in Turkey were answered by her Majesty's Government on Monday, and both matters gave rise to discussions of considerable interest. The Earl of Derby expressed his belief that the reports of the cruelties said to have been perpetrated by the Bashi-Bazouks were exaggerated, but admitted that affairs in Serbia were in a critical state. Eastern affairs indeed, absorbed nearly the whole sitting.

The Royal assent was, on Tuesday, given by commission to a large number of bills. The Cruelty to Animals Bill was read the third time and passed, and several smaller measures were advanced a stage. Copies of the correspondence on the subject of a proposed amalgamation of the Royal Irish Academy with societies in Dublin, and its relations with the Science and Art Department (South Kensington), and of the documents referred to were granted.

Earl Granville, on Thursday, asked whether the Government had received any information with regard to a rumoured declaration of war on the part of Serbia. The Earl of Derby replied: I have not received any information that a declaration of war on the part of Serbia has taken place, nor have I any information which would justify me in stating, as a matter of fact, that it is absolutely certain that it will take place. But I am bound to say, from the general tenor of the reports that have reached me, I can entertain little, if any, hope that war will be avoided. The Lord Chancellor seeing that there was no reasonable prospect of passing the Bankruptcy Bill this Session, withdrew the measure.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A morning sitting was held yesterday week, when Mr. Russell Gurney postponed for a month his motion for an address to the Crown praying that France might be asked to unite with England in impressing upon Turkey the fulfilment of her financial obligations. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster alluded to the atrocities alleged to have been committed by Turkish troops in the suppression of the insurrection, and asked for early information on the subject. The Irish Juror's Qualification Bill, as amended, was considered and ordered to be read the third time, and the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Bill passed into Committee. At the evening sitting Captain Nolan called attention to the organisation of the Army in connection with the new mobilisation scheme, and a long debate ensued. Mr. Brown was proceeding to call attention to the report of the Rivers Pollution Commission, when the House was counted out, it being ten minutes past twelve o'clock.

Many questions were put on Monday to her Majesty's Government on current events. Mr. Disraeli expressed his belief that the statements which have recently appeared in the newspapers respecting cruelties alleged to have been committed by the Turkish troops in the suppression of the insurrection in Bulgaria were exaggerated. Mr. Bourke informed the House that the latest reports of the existence of the plague in Bagdad were favourable, and that the disease was evidently dying away. Mr. Secretary Cross, being asked if he would consult with the law officers of the Crown as to applying to the Gosport Coroner's jury on the Mistletoe disaster the precedent that has just been successfully adopted in the Balham case, and move for a writ “ad melius inquirendum,” so as to institute a complete inquiry under a new commission, said that the cases were dissimilar, and that in respect to the Mistletoe a second inquiry had already been held. On the House going into Supply on the Navy Estimates, Captain Bedford Pim moved “that a Royal Commission be appointed to inquire and report whether the present system under which the Navy is administered is the most efficient and most economical, and what improvements or amendments, if any, it would be desirable should be introduced.” A debate ensued, in which Mr. Ward Hunt, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Childers spoke. Several naval votes were discussed.

At Tuesday's morning sitting an animated discussion ensued on the motion for the second reading of the Northern Union Railways of Ireland Bill, the rejection of which was carried by Sir Thomas Bateson, formerly member for Londonderry. The Poor-Law Amendment Bill, as amended in Committee, was further considered and ordered to be read the third time; and the House then discussed the measure for improving the poor laws of Scotland. At the evening sitting Mr. Richard called attention to the unsatisfactory nature of our relations with China, and asked the House to indorse the opinion that the existing treaty between the two countries should be so revised as to promote the interests of legitimate commerce and to secure the just rights of the Chinese people. Matters affecting Ireland occupied the House for some time afterwards.

Mr. Potter moved, on Wednesday, the second reading of the Real Estate Intestacy Bill, the object of which was to assimilate the law of real and personal property in cases where the owners died intestate; but it was opposed by the Attorney-General, on the ground that it was intended, without reasonable cause being shown, to work a sweeping and radical change in a law which had existed for centuries; and, on a division, it was rejected by a majority of 35, the ayes being 175 and the noes 210.

Sir E. Watkins, on Thursday, gave notice that next day he would ask Sir R. Peel whether he was prepared to withdraw or substantiate his allegation, made on Tuesday, with respect to receiving a circular, with his (Sir E. Watkins's) name attached, requesting his vote on a private bill. He would also read a correspondence with the right hon. Baronet, and ask leave to make a statement. Mr. Bourke, in reply to Sir C. Dilke, stated that, in consequence of representations made to the Chinese Government, a Commission had been sent out to Cuba to inquire into the treatment of coolies. The Commission consisted of a Chinese, a French, and an English gentleman. It returned to China about this time last year, but an official



translation of their report had not as yet reached the Foreign Office. He had, however, seen a private copy. The statements made therein were of a most painful character. A despatch from her Majesty's Consul indirectly corroborated many of the particulars of that report. It hardly belonged to our Government to remonstrate with the Spanish Government, but the subject would receive their serious consideration. In reply to Mr. Fawcett, Lord G. Hamilton stated that Lord Salisbury would never consent to the scheme of an Indian museum in London unless the English Exchequer bore at least one half the cost. Mr. Fawcett gave notice that on the earliest opportunity he would move a resolution condemning any contribution, either wholly or in part, from the revenues of India for such a purpose. Mr. Disraeli, replying to Mr. Forster, proposed to take the Education bill on Monday, July 10, and to proceed with it *de die in diem*. In answer to a question from the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Disraeli stated that the Government had not received any information respecting a declaration of war by Serbia; and he believed he might venture to say that the Servian troops had not crossed the frontier. The Government had received, within an hour of the meeting of the House, a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Belgrade, a gentleman of considerable ability and information; and from that document it appeared that nothing of the kind contemplated by the noble Lord had taken place. Prince Milan had repaired to head-quarters; and it was certain that at that moment, which was within a few hours, the Servian troops had not crossed the frontier. The adjourned debate on the second reading of Mr. Butt's Irish Land Tenure Bill occupied the remainder of the night.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Yesterday week Admiral Sir Alexander Milne distributed the prizes to the cadets on board the Thames Marine Officers' training-ship Worcester, off Greenwich. The boys were addressed by Admiral Milne, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Vice-Admiral Sir W. K. Hall. William Alfred Hobbs received the Queen's prize of a gold medal, awarded to him by the choice of his companions as the boy likely to make the finest sailor; and Hobbs and four others have been appointed by the Admiralty as midshipmen to the Royal Naval Reserve.

The Duke of Westminster presided, on Monday, at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain Association, which was held at Grosvenor House. Amongst the speakers were the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and Mr. Kinnaird, M.P.

The general meeting of the Railway Benevolent Institution, was held at the Railway Clearing-House on Monday, Mr. Oakley, general manager of the Great Northern Railway, in the chair. The report was read by Mr. W. F. Mills, the secretary, and stated that the financial year ending April 30 had been a very prosperous one. Mr. Wragge, the surviving executor of the Rev. Charles Ingleby, had transferred the sum of £1500 London and North-Western ordinary stock to the trustees of the institution, to purchase four "Ingleby annuities" of £25 each, and has appointed the first four annuitants. A gift of £625 had also been made by Miss Gibbens, for a pension of £25 per annum. The eighteenth anniversary dinner, presided over by Lord Wolverton, was a most satisfactory one. The income of the institution had this year amounted to £16,466, being £2271 more than that of last year, and it was again sufficient to meet the claims of all the applicants for relief without resort to a ballot. No one seeking assistance will be denied it. The sum of £4835 was given in relief in the past year. The Earl of Devon and the Earl of Aberdeen were elected trustees, and twenty-nine pensioners and nine children admitted to the annuity and school benefits.

The public examination of the children and the summer festival of the Asylum for Fatherless Children took place on Tuesday—the former in the school and the latter in the beautiful grounds by which it is surrounded. The weather was very fine; and this fact, combined with the general interest taken in the prosperity of the Reedham schools, caused a very full attendance both from London and the neighbourhood. The proceedings of the day were presided over by the Rev. Dr. Moffat, the well-known African missionary.

On Tuesday the prizes were distributed on board the Marine Society's training-ship Clio, moored off Woolwich Dockyard, by the Earl of Romney, the president, Vice-Admiral Sir E. S. Sotheby being present. The Clio is temporarily used in place of the Warspite, which was burnt in January last, and in a short time the society will enter on permanent possession of the Conqueror, line-of-battle ship. There are now 150 boys on board the Clio.

The Duke of Westminster, on Tuesday afternoon, lent the Rubens Room of Grosvenor House for the purpose of an examination in lip-reading and articulate speech by the pupils of the school founded by the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. The pupils, all of whom are children, were examined by Mr. Van Praagh, and exhibited remarkable proficiency in answering the questions addressed to them by their instructor. Watching his lips, and gleaning from their movement the purport of his question, they answered without hesitation—nay, with the greatest alacrity.—The annual public meeting of the friends of the British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females was held at the Asylum, Lower Clapton, on Tuesday. Mr. G. H. Gaveler presided.

The anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' School, which is situated at Kennington-lane, took place, on Tuesday, at the Alexandra Palace. The chair was taken by Mr. F. Seager Hunt (Messrs. Seager, Evans, and Co.), and about 1500 sat down to dinner. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been duly honoured, the chairman proposed "Prosperity to the Institution," referring in detail to the claims of the charity upon those present. In response to the appeal, Mr. W. Smalley, secretary, announced that £6500 had been subscribed, including 700 guineas from the firm of Messrs. Seager, Evans, and Co.

On Wednesday the distribution of prizes to the boys of the training-ships Arethusa and Chichester was made by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

The forty-ninth anniversary of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum was celebrated, on Wednesday night, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge, supported by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Knight and upwards of 170 other friends of the society. The committee in their report drew attention to the fact of the steady increase in the amount of annual subscriptions to each of the funds of the society, and congratulated the subscribers on the prospect of its being permanent. The amount of charitable relief which the corporation affords, including pensions, amounts to about £2500 a year. The number of pensioners exceeds one hundred, and the number supported by Biggs's Charity is forty-eight. The subscriptions amounted to nearly £1000.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After the comparative quiet of last week, when revels at Hampton were the chief attraction, persistent racegoers have again been very busy, the large majority of them travelling to Newcastle, while a few preferred high-class sport and select company at Stockbridge. The first day's racing in the north was singularly uninteresting, though the result of the North Derby showed what a mistake was made when Hardrada was backed down to 12 to 1 for the "blue ribbon," as Glendale gave him 5 lb. and a clever beating. The attendance on the following day was enormous, and the runners for the Northumberland Plate numbered thirteen, the largest field that has come to the post since Caller Ou won for the first time in 1863. The Snail (7 st. 6 lb.) was so heavily backed during the morning that he deposed Organist (7 st. 12 lb.) from the post of favourite. Pageant (7 st. 13 lb.) also came in for a great deal of support, and, as the finish was confined to these three, backers proved unusually correct in their judgment. Organist led into the straight, but was in trouble immediately afterwards, and was passed by The Snail and Pageant. The latter made his effort at the distance, but could never get up, and was beaten by four lengths, Organist finishing three lengths behind the luckless Kingsclere representative. St. Cuthbert (6 st.) ran fairly well, and beat the other three-year-olds; but Lily Agnes (8 st. 12 lb.) was in the rear throughout, and is not likely to run again.

The Hampshire week was commenced on Tuesday with the Odiham meeting, when some fine racing took place, and the Greywell Hill Stakes was remarkable for producing a dead-heat between three. The Bibury Club day followed, and the sport was of a higher class than usual, some capital fields turning out for the various events. The Champagne Stakes was selected for the debut of Loaf Sugar, a half-brother to Lollypop, in the Duke of Hamilton's stable. He ran fairly well, but must be far from a good one, as Placida had no trouble in defeating him, in spite of her 8 lb. penalty; and, later in the day, he could never make Warren Hastings gallop for the Eighteenth Biennial. The last-named, however, is one of the grandest-looking two-year-olds that has been out this season, and we hear that an offer of £5000 for him has been declined.

The Inter-University cricket-match has been the great event of the week, and attracted nearly 30,000 spectators to Lord's on Monday and Tuesday last. Oxford won the toss and, of course, took first innings. Webbe, the finest batsman in either team, was, unfortunately caught when he had only scored a single; and a sort of panic set in, only three of the eleven getting into double figures. The Cambridge men did not begin very well; but A. P. Lucas, who rarely fails to "come off," fairly collared the Oxford bowling, and W. S. Patterson played a splendid not-out innings without giving a chance. The second innings of Oxford opened badly; but W. H. Game, the captain, and D. Campbell made a most obstinate stand, which, though it could not save the match, rendered the defeat far less inglorious than it would otherwise have been. There was not, perhaps, much difference in the batting powers of the two elevens; but the Dark Blues were very weak in bowling, and did not, on the whole, field so well as their opponents. As will be seen from the subjoined score, Cambridge won by nine wickets:—

OXFORD.				1st Inn.				2nd Inn.			
A. J. Webbe, c Shaw, b Luddington	...	1	c Greenfield, b Patterson	...	16						
F. M. Buckland, c A. Lyttelton, b Patterson	...	32	c and b Luddington	...	0						
A. H. Heath, b Luddington	...	0	b Luddington	...	0						
T. S. Drury, c A. Lyttelton, b Luddington	...	7	b Luddington	...	25						
R. Briggs, b Luddington	...	41	b Allsopp	...	32						
A. Pearson, b Patterson	...	0	b Luddington	...	14						
W. H. Game, c Shaw, b Luddington	...	4	l-b w, b Greenfield	...	109						
D. Campbell, c Newton, b Patterson	...	6	b Greenfield	...	43						
V. Royle, c A. Lyttelton, b Patterson	...	2	not out	...	11						
C. P. Lewis, c Greenfield, b Patterson	...	15	c Greenfield, b Patterson	...	1						
H. G. Tylecote, not out	...	0	b Greenfield	...	0						
Byes 2, l-b 2	...	...	4 Byes 5, l-b 3, w 2, n b 1	...	11						
Total	...	112	Total	...	262						
CAMBRIDGE.				1st Inn.				2nd Inn.			
F. J. Greenfield, b Lewis	...	...	67 not out	...	23						
A. P. Lucas, c Campbell, b Royle	...	...	0 not out	...	0						
W. Blacker, b Lewis	...	...	...	...	...						
Hon. E. Lyttelton, c Briggs, b Lewis	...	...	...	...	...						
D. Q. Steel, c and b Royle	...	...	...	...	...						
Hon. A. Lyttelton, c Briggs, b Pearson	...	...	43 run out	...	47						
W. S. Patterson, not out	...	...	...	...	...						
V. K. Shaw, b Pearson	...	...	...	...	...						
H. T. Allsopp, b Buckland	...	...	...	...	...						
S. C. Newton, b Pearson	...	...	...	...	...						
H. T. Luddington, b Lewis	...	...	...	...	...						
Byes 4, l-b 5, w 1	...	...	...	...	...						
Total	...	...	302	Total	...	...	...	6			

The remaining matches of the past few days must be passed over very briefly. Eton has beaten Winchester in a single innings, with ninety-nine runs to spare. The Hon. Ivo Bligh (73) was the highest scorer on either side, and W. A. Thornton (not out 31, and 22) batted well for Winchester. Yorkshire has defeated Lancashire by nine wickets; no heavy scores were made on either side. The meeting of the two great rival counties, Notts and Yorkshire, at the Trent Bridge Grounds, excited great interest. At the end of the third day's play the Notts men only required twenty-five runs to win, and had six wickets to go down, so the call of time deprived them of an almost certain victory. R. Daft (81) and A. Shrewsbury (118) batted splendidly for Notts, and Eastwood (56 and 43)—another of the cricketers "woods" in which Yorkshire seems so prolific—did yeoman service for his county.

On Wednesday evening the annual Inter-University bicycle-race took place, at Alexandra Park. The distance was fifty miles, and it was generally regarded as a certainty for the Hon. Ion Keith-Falconer, the amateur champion. For some unexplained reason, however, he did not appear, and Cambridge was represented by F. Lindley Dodds and G. M. Parker, both of Trinity College, who were opposed by W. D'A. Crofton (Worcester), J. H. W. Lee (Corpus), and J. E. J. Julian (Trinity). There were numerous changes in the positions of the men until the sixty-eighth lap, when Crofton took the lead, and was never caught again, eventually winning by about a mile, in the excellent time of 3h. 22 min. 54 sec. Lee was second, and Parker third. Julian's chance, which seemed an excellent one, was quite spoiled by two heavy falls.

The Midland Counties Grand Archery Meeting, at Leamington, was concluded on Thursday week. The winners of the ladies' gross score prizes were Mrs. Butt, Miss Hutchinson, Mrs. Kinahan, Mrs. Hornby, Mrs. Horniblow; while the winners for the greatest scores of gentlemen's prizes were Mr. Aston, Mr. Ford, Mr. Everett, Mr. Butt, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Sagor.

On Tuesday, J. H. Sadler and Edward Trickett, of Australia, contended for the sculling championship of the world. The former had not done very well in his training, having suffered from a severe cold; nevertheless 2 to 1 was currently offered on him, as the previous efforts of Australians and Americans to defeat our best men have not terminated very

gloriously. Sadler got away with a lead of nearly half a length; but, though rowing two strokes more per minute than his opponent, he could not maintain his advantage, and, at the end of a mile, Trickett led by three lengths. At Hammersmith Bridge, which he reached in 9 min. 40 sec., he was another length to the good; and, though Sadler spurred again and again in the gamest style, and once or twice materially decreased the gap between them, the Australian had the race in hand, and won very cleverly by four lengths, in 24 min. 35 sec. Trickett, who is not yet twenty-five years of age, stands 6 ft. 4 in., and weighed 12 st. 4 lb. last Tuesday. He has an immense reach, takes a good grip of the water, and pulls his stroke well through; and we are inclined to consider him the best sculler that has appeared since the days of Renforth.

A match between the London and Frankfurt Rowing Clubs took place last Saturday, over the familiar course between Putney and Mortlake. The London crew gained an easy victory by some lengths.

The yacht-match at Dover, last Saturday, resulted in the Egeria winning the schooner prize, the Florida that for the yaws, and the arrow the first-class prize for cutters. The yacht-race, under the auspices of the Cinque Ports Yacht Club, from Dover to Boulogne and back, was sailed on Monday, when the Olga won the Town Cup. The yacht-race from Dover to Cowes for the prize of £100, presented by the Marquis of Londonderry, was finished on Wednesday evening. The Arethusa won £50, the Egeria £30, and the Arrow £20.

The beautiful reach of water between Hanley Bridge and Fawley has been alive with boats during the Henley Regatta, of which we shall give some particulars next week.

Persons interested in yachting matters will find much valuable information thereon, compressed, as by mental hydrostatic pressure, into smallest compass, in "The Yachting Annual," edited by Andrew Thomson, and published at the Land and Water offices, Fleet-street.

VISIT OF THE FOUR-IN-HAND CLUB TO THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

As mentioned in our last Issue, nineteen drags of the Four-in-Hand Club met, on Wednesday week, near the Powder Magazine, by Kensington Gardens, and of that number fifteen found their way to the Alexandra Palace. The brightness of the day induced an immense assemblage to cover the grassy borders and the dusty footpaths on the Serpentine bank. Carriages full of people crowded the drive, and among the spectators of the assembling and departing drags were the Duke and Duchess of Teck and their children. The first drag to come upon the ground was that of Lord Poltimore, who drove a bay and three browns—a very even and useful team. Next came the Earl of Craven, with two bays and two greys, well matched; then Colonel Anstruther Thomson, with a team of two chestnuts and two bays; and Lord Tredegar, with two dark greys and two browns, serviceable-looking animals. Lord Londesborough's usual team of dark browns, or blacks, as they very nearly appear to be, followed, with the Earl of Coventry as one of his Lordship's little party. Five coaches then came almost together, and presented a very pretty spectacle as they glided into their stations. The whips were Captain Wombwell, who drove three bays and a dark brown; Sir H. Tufton, four dark browns; the Earl of Abingdon, four browns; Lord Aveland, two roans and two dark browns; Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson, four dark browns; and Lord Muncester, two bays and two dark browns. Count Münster, the German Ambassador, brought up his four chestnuts in good style. The drag of the president, the Duke of Beaufort, came next, Lord Arthur Somerset driving, with the Prince of Wales on the box beside him, while his Grace, who still suffers from gout, took a back seat. This drag had no sooner taken its leading position than the Princess of Wales, accompanied by the two young Princesses Victoria and Maud, in an open carriage drawn by a pair of grey cobs, pulled up by the side of the president's coach. Mr. R. A. Oswald's four blue roans were much liked, and their appearance indicated good staying powers. Colonel Dickson scattered the crowd which had assembled near the Royal carriage, driving to his place at a splendid rate, and bringing up his four dark browns in good style. Mr. Oakley followed, and among the last comers were Lord Carington, with his team of four browns, and the coach of the 1st Life Guards, roans and bays, toiled by the Hon. Captain Talbot. The Duke of Connaught sat behind Lord Carington. The teams having been got in order by the president, assisted by Inspector Butler, in lines of four deep, the signal to start was given, and the coaches proceeded by Park-corner to the Marble Arch, and thence to the Alexandra Palace.

On the arrival at the Alexandra Palace of the Duke of Beaufort's drag at the head of the procession the Prince of Wales was received by Sir Edward Lee, whom the Duke presented to his Royal Highness. The coaches were ranged on the trotting-course so as to form a boundary for the inclosed lawn, in which the Royal camp was pitched. There was thus no possibility of the Prince being incommoded by any undue pressure on the part of the curious; and yet, when seated on his Grace's drag, he was fully in view of the vast assembly. The small Indian tent fitted up for his Royal Highness was lined with flowering plants, and the spacious marquee in which Messrs. Bertram and Roberts had prepared a sumptuous repast for eighty guests at the club, was likewise florally decorated. A tastefully-printed menu, with an appropriate design from the skilful amateur pencil of Sir Edward Lee, was by Lord Aveland fitted in the club book, to remain henceforth in the archives of the body. Among the company at luncheon, besides the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, were Lord Kilmarnock, Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P., the Countess of Stradbroke, the Countess of Westmoreland, Lady Emily Kingscote, Lady Mary Gordon, Lady Caroline Hay, Mr. Standish, Mrs. Oswald, Colonel Riley, the Hon. Algar Ellis, Earl de Grey, and the Earl of Coventry.

Warmed to enthusiasm by the success of Wednesday's drive to the Alexandra Palace and Park, the members of the Coaching Club, many of whom are likewise members of the Four-in-Hand Club, mustered in strong force in Hyde Park on the following day; and, under the double presidency of the Duke of Beaufort, drove down in procession to the Horse Show at the foot of Muswell Hill. It was a sight for the assemblage at the Powder Magazine when all these drags met and started; it was a still finer sight when they wound along the little race-course in the picturesque valley overlooked by the chief of London's "northern heights." The tops of the thirty drags—for there were some late comers, in addition to the coaching club's quota of twenty-four—were as gaily crowded as on the previous day.

The death of Miss Harriet Martineau took place, on Tuesday night, at her residence at Ambleside. Miss Martineau was born at Norwich, on June 13, 1802. Her literary career began more than half a century ago.





THE FOUR-IN-HAND CLUB AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE: ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.



THE GREAT FIRE AT AYR.



MAIN ENTRANCE TO MESSRS. TEMPLETONS' MILL.



CARDING-HOUSE, WHERE THE FIRE ORIGINATED.



ENGINE-ROOM OF THE CARDING-HOUSE.



WEAVING-HOUSE.



## THE GREAT FIRE AT AYR.

The week ending June 17 was a week of fires, at home and abroad, as duly noted in our last issue; but the most terrible of these, on account of the great loss of life which it caused, was the fire at Messrs. James Templeton and Son's woollen and carpet manufactory, Ayr, on Friday, the 16th ult. It broke out about midday in the teasing department of the old mill, and so rapidly did it spread that the retreat by the lower story of some twenty female workers in the upper rooms was cut off. They attempted to make their escape by a gangway connecting the block with the new mill, but here also the flames had been before them. One of the girls ventured to jump from the windows to the ground below, and she escaped almost unhurt. Her companions, young girls of ages ranging from eleven to twenty-four, perished in the flames. Meanwhile the conflagration had spread to the new mill, and the staircases leading to the upper flats were soon ablaze. It was then discovered that a number of the workers were still in one of the upper rooms, and there being no means of communicating with them, they were called upon to jump for their lives. Only one girl obeyed, and she sustained injuries of such a nature that she died shortly after in hospital. The foreman of the departments was burned to death in this part of the building, and in all it is believed that twenty-nine persons, most of them girls, lost their lives. There being only a scanty supply of water, little could be done to stop the progress of the fire, and the whole of the extensive works were destroyed. The loss is estimated at £100,000.

We give, from sketches taken by Mr. W. A. Donnelly, some illustrations of the ruins. Subscriptions have been opened at Ayr, Glasgow, and elsewhere, for the relief of those deprived of work, and of the families bereaved of their mothers and sisters.

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### THE TURKISH MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND THE MARINE.

In continuation of the portraits of Turkish Ministers given last week, we now add those of Raschid Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was assassinated on June 15, and of Ahmed Pasha, Kaiserly, the Minister of Marine, who at the same time was stabbed in the face and arms by the assassin. Mr. Chamberlayne, of Constantinople, who courteously forwarded these portraits, sends the following particulars relating to the assassin and his murderous work:—

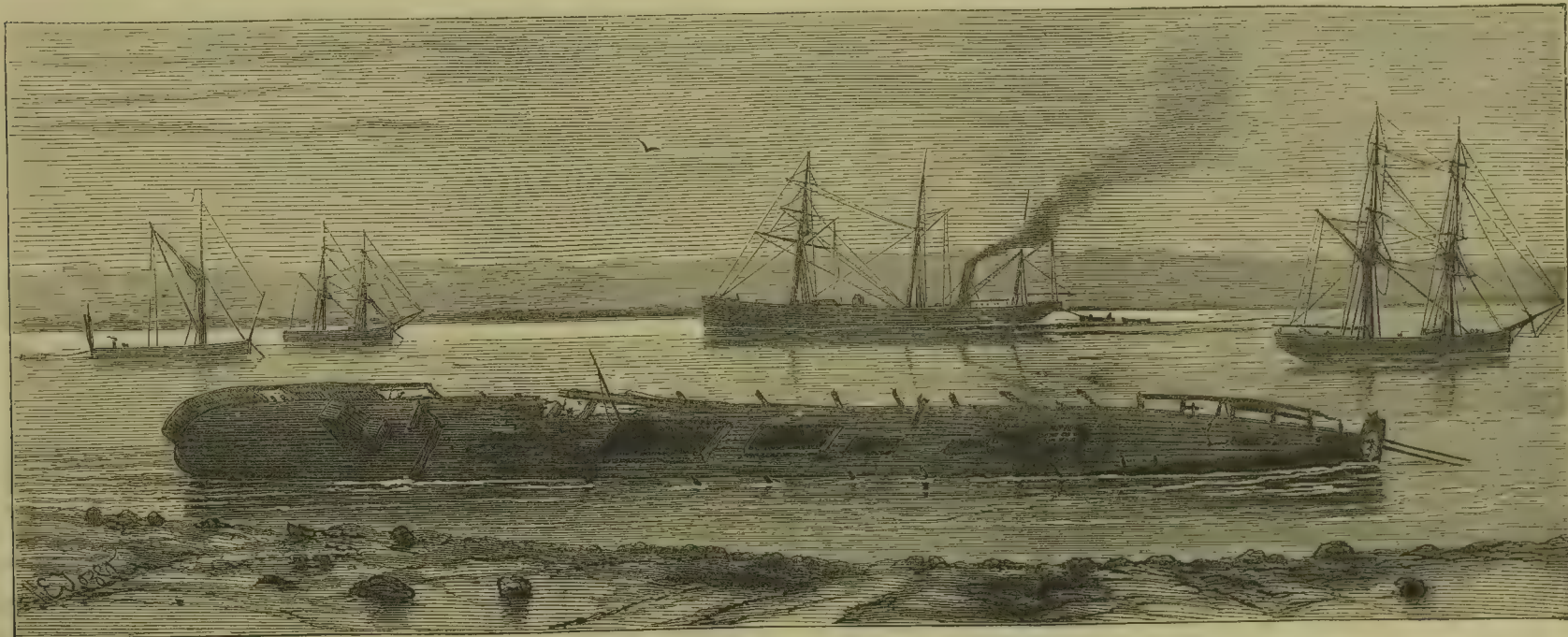
"Early on Friday, June 16, strange rumours were current all over Constantinople about the assassination of some of the Ministers by a party set on by the family of the late Sultan. But later in the day the truth gradually dawned, and it turned out to be merely a matter of private revenge. The following version of this atrocious affair is from authentic sources. About three years ago a certain Cherkez Hassan, having finished his studies at the Imperial Military College, was raised to the rank of Yuz Bashi, and appointed to a post at Bagdad. Somehow or other he shirked this order, and was subsequently employed here in various occupations. Lately he was again promoted to the rank of Colagassi, and again ordered to Bagdad. This time he said plainly he would not go, and was imprisoned for breach of discipline at the Seraskerate (War Office). On Thursday, June 15, he assured his keepers that he would leave the next day for his post, and was consequently liberated. The same evening he proceeded to the summer residence of Hussein Avni Pasha, Minister of War, and desired to see him. Being told that he was not at home, but was at a Council of Ministers, held at the house of Midhat Pasha, he at once went there, and, as he was well known, having served as an aide-de-camp to Prince Youssouf Izetdin, he very easily gained admittance into the house, and requested to see the Minister of War. The attendant outside the council chamber said he could not admit him; but Hassan, pretending he had an important telegram for Hussein Avni Pasha, the servant left him to ask advice from his superiors. While he was away, Cherkez Hassan entered the room, holding a revolver in one hand and a long dagger in the other, and, walking up to Hussein Avni Pasha, cried, 'Don't move, seraskier!' and shot him. In attempting, it is said, to fire another shot at him, he killed Raschid Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs. At this juncture Ahmed Pasha, Kaiserly, Minister of Marine,



THE TURKISH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
ASSASSINATED JUNE 15.



THE TURKISH MINISTER OF MARINE,  
WOUNDED BY THE ASSASSIN'S DAGGER, JUNE 15.



REMAINS OF THE OLD LONDON AND RAMSGATE STEAMER, THE LITTLE WESTERN.

who is an aged man, but who showed great presence of mind and most praiseworthy courage in this affair, seized him by the back, but was wounded in the face and arm with the dagger by the assassin. In the attempt to take him, Shukri Effendi, aide-de-camp to the Minister of Marine, Ahmed Agha, in the employ of Midhat Pasha, and a private soldier, were killed, and another soldier was wounded. The assassin was, however, finally taken by a band of soldiers and conveyed to prison. Early on Saturday morning he was hanged in the courtyard of the mosque of Sultan Bayazid."

By a telegram from Constantinople we learn that the Minister of Marine is convalescent.

### AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATIONS.

The narratives recently published of two exploring journeys in opposite directions, between South Australia and West Australia, conducted respectively by Colonel Egerton Warburton and by Mr. John Forrest, have much improved our knowledge of the interior of that "island-continent." Our readers must be aware that the breadth of Australia, from north to south, is traversed by the Overland Telegraph line, above 1800 miles in length, connecting Adelaide with Port Darwin, on the north coast. The region which lies westward of the telegraph line, occupying fifteen or sixteen degrees of longitude, was entirely unknown till within the last three years; as the inland stations of West Australia do not extend above three hundred miles from the seacoast. The telegraph stations have of late furnished convenient starting-points for South Australian exploring parties, and terminal points for those setting out from West Australia, by which means the vast blank space in our maps is now filled up with several well-surveyed lines of travel; but the country does not seem to be very inviting for settlement.

The expedition which forms the subject of our Illustrations in the present Number of this Journal was equipped at the expense of the Hon. Thomas Elder, of Adelaide, a member of the Legislative Council of South Australia, and acted under his direction. It was placed under the command of Mr. Ernest Giles, the party consisting of four white men, one



THE HON. THOMAS ELDER,  
FOUNDER OF THE AUSTRALIAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.



MR. ERNEST GILES,  
LEADER OF THE AUSTRALIAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.



Affghan camel-driver, and one aboriginal of Australia, with nineteen camels, and with eight months' provisions. They started on May 6, 1875, from Beltana, on the Overland Telegraph line. After passing through a few miles of good country, they entered the dense scrub, and were four months in a land overgrown with spinifex (tridolia), among high sand-hills. It was on July 5 that they reached Youlden, a sand-hill watering-place, 145 miles north-west of Fowler's Bay, in the great Australian bight of the southern coast. From this point until they arrived at one of the most advanced sheep-stations of West Australia, in November, they had to endure one continuous series of hardships. Enormous stretches of desert country had to be crossed, extending one hundred, two hundred, or even three hundred miles, and occupying many days, without seeing any signs of dew or moisture of any kind. Well did their beasts of burden, the camels, endure this ordeal, only two of them being lost. The boundary between South and West Australia was crossed on Sept. 3, and in a few days the sand-hills were left behind. The journey thence lay across an undulating sandy plain, covered with the densest of scrubs (eucalyptus, casuarina, acacia, hakea, Banksia, and many other plants), and with the thickest of spinifex (tridolia). With such impediments they had to do battle until they arrived within a few miles of the settled districts of West Australia. The only exception was for three days, when an arm of the great southern plain was crossed. Shortly after starting, and again before arriving, the party were attacked by hostile natives; but none of the travellers were injured, superiority of weapons giving them an immense advantage. The country between these two native encampments is almost devoid of animal life. A sheep-station was struck on Nov. 5, where fresh meat was obtained, the travellers having been 167 days without, and for the last month lived entirely on wild birds' eggs. From this point in the route down to Perth every hospitality and kindness was shown them; and at all the larger towns and cities public receptions, banquets, and balls were got up to welcome them. They arrived in Perth on Nov. 18, having been 196 days from Beltana and 77 days from the boundary line. The entire distance travelled by the expedition was 2574 miles, extending over 23 deg. of longitude and 6 deg. of latitude. During the trip the thermometrical heat ranged between 26 deg. and 111 deg. Fahrenheit, truly a wonderful variation. Though the results are not profitable so far as commerce is concerned, they are of great value to the sciences of geography, botany, and geology, the entire route having been thoroughly surveyed.

The Hon. Thomas Elder, M.L.C. of South Australia, is a gentleman who has distinguished himself by his great liberality, first in sending out Colonel Warburton's expedition in 1873, half the expense of which was paid by Mr. W. W. Hughes, and lately by sending Mr. Ernest Giles, both of which expeditions were quite successful. In conjunction with Mr. Hughes, Mr. Elder has also given £40,000 towards the endowment of a University in his adopted country; and he has done many other generous deeds for the city of Adelaide, of which he is a valuable and much-respected citizen. We give his portrait, and that also of Mr. Ernest Giles, the commander of Mr. Elder's last exploring expedition to West Australia. This is the third time that Mr. Giles has attempted to cross, failing in both his former trials.

We are indebted to one of the party, Mr. Jesse Young, for these particulars and for illustrations of the subject.

#### THE LITTLE WESTERN.

The once-celebrated Ramsgate steamer, Little Western, which ran for many years between London and Ramsgate, is at last, after many vicissitudes, in the unhappy condition shown in our engraving. "To what base uses we may return." The property of the General Steam Navigation Company, and under the command of Captain James Corbin, she was for many years the favourite vessel on the London, Margate, and Ramsgate station. Her first appearance in Ramsgate Harbour, about thirty years ago, created quite a sensation, and she was visited by throngs of persons anxious to inspect the luxurious and sumptuous fittings of her cabins and saloon. Lately employed as a coal hulk lying below Gravesend, she was conspicuous by the gilded serpent still remaining on her bows. Recently the vessel was cut down by a screw steamer, and, becoming a total wreck, was sold by auction a few days back. So ends her "strange eventful history."

#### CHILDREN'S FLOWER SHOW.

A collection of flowers and plants cultivated by the poorer children of Brompton, chiefly in the window-sills of their humble homes, was exhibited, on Thursday week, in the gardens of the Horticultural Society, South Kensington. The competition was organised by the Rev. Mr. Brook, Vicar of Brompton, assisted by the Rev. J. N. Hoare. The children were admitted to compete without the slightest reference to religious distinctions, flowers having been sent and prizes won by Episcopalians, Dissenters, and Roman Catholics. The pots, which were arranged along the arcade, included fuchsias, geraniums, musks, creeping jennies, ferns, &c. The bronze medal—the first prize—was awarded to a little boy of delicate health named Hunt, for a fuchsia which would have obtained a good place in any exhibition; and the general character of the show, taking into consideration the circumstances under which the flowers had been cultivated and the youth of the horticulturists, was highly creditable. The prizes, which, besides the bronze medal already mentioned, consisted of books and various articles of juvenile utility, were distributed by Princess Louise, who was accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, and escorted to the dais by the Bishop of London and Lord Alfred Churchill. At the close of the presentation thanks were voted to her Royal Highness by acclamation. The band of the Duke of York's School played a selection of music.

The Lincolnshire Agricultural Society's exhibition will open on July 12.

We understand that Mr. Disraeli has recommended for pensions out of the Civil Service Fund the Rev. John George Wood, author of numerous popular works on natural history; and J. W. Rumsey, M.D., F.R.S., a well-known authority on sanitary subjects, £100 each.

A melancholy addition has (the *Liverpool Mercury* says) to be made to the effects of the thunderstorm on Wednesday week. Richard Tittle, aged sixty-two, and George Gilbert, nineteen, who were taking shelter under a tree, were killed by lightning in a field near Chester.

The question whether the Durham colliers should submit to a reduction of wages or strike was decided by ballot at Durham on Saturday afternoon. Twenty thousand miners voted in favour of arbitration, and sixteen thousand in favour of a strike. Mr. Crawford, the secretary of the Miners' Association, was instructed to write to Mr. T. Wood Bunning, secretary of the Coal-owners' Association, announcing that arbitration would be accepted.

#### NEW BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

The publishing activity of this season has partly been employed in the production of narratives and descriptions of journeys by land and water in distant parts of the globe. Mr. T. Woodbine Hinchliff, president of the Alpine Club, in company with Mr. W. H. Rawson, started for a tour round the world in October, 1873. They traversed 36,000 miles of ocean, and passed six months, besides the time spent on shipboard, in different parts of South America, California, Japan, and China. *Over the Sea and Far Away* is the title he has given to a volume in which these wanderings are related, and which is published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Co. It was not his first visit to South America, but he had before seen only the shores of Brazil and the Rio de la Plata. This time it was Chili to which he devoted his chief attention, and he afterwards stopped at Lima and Panama, on his way northward to the Pacific Coast States of the Great Republic. He duly admired, as became his official rank among the enthusiastic worshippers of the Alps, the stern grandeur of the scenery in the Strait of Magellan. But the Andes, which he approached from Santiago, getting a fair view of Tupungato and Aconcagua, those lofty peaks inaccessible to the boldest climbers, were most attractive to the lover of mountain majesty. In the city of San Francisco and its neighbourhood Mr. Hinchliff found much worthy of notice; and we prefer his account of what he saw in California to any other part of the book. The hideous geysers above Pine Flat, the White Sulphur Springs of St. Helena, the marvellous Yosemite Valley, the gigantic trees of Calaveras, and the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada, are vividly described, as well as the Farallones, or rocky islets of the sea-coast, with their herd of sea-lions and swarm of birds. One of the illustrations, engraved by Mr. Pearson, is from a sketch of the Bridal Veil Waterfall, by our own Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson. Mr. Hinchliff pronounces the scenery of the Yosemite far less beautiful than some in Switzerland, though extremely wonderful, and sublime in the stupendous magnitude of its granite cliffs and other characteristic features. His voyage across the ocean to Yokohama was one of ordinary experience. We observe with pleasure that he met our clever Yokohama Correspondent, Mr. Charles Wirgman, an artist whose pencil has often furnished entertainment to the readers of this Journal. The tour in Japan, comprising a visit to the Great Daibootz Buddha of Kamakura, and to the holy island Inoshima, extending also to Odawarra on the Tokaido road, the lake of Hakoni, and Meanoshita, with its baths, its gardens, and its merry tribe of girls offering cups of tea, is narrated in a pleasant style. Of Jeddo or Tokio, the Japanese capital—of Higo, now an important commercial port—of the Inland Sea, and of the Bay of Nagasaki—we are told what we have heard before, but with a certain freshness of tone and manner. Mr. Hinchliff enjoyed his stay at Hong-Kong, where he met his cousin, Commodore Parish, R.N., on board H.M.S. Princess Charlotte. He went up to Canton, and gained some acquaintance with the Chinese ways of life; thence by Singapore, Galle, Aden, the Red Sea, and the Suez Canal, he made his way home; and this volume is the product of his travelling observations.

The beautiful volume of a "Lady Pioneer," containing a dozen colour-printed views, from her water-colour drawings, of the scenery of the Sikkim Himalayas, received but a passing notice at the time of its publication. It is entitled *The Indian Alps, and How We Crossed Them*—which title, indeed, is not exactly to our taste; but we have been highly gratified with the book itself, both its pictures and its written chapters, the text of which is likewise interspersed with numerous engravings. The author and her husband were at Darjeeling, the pleasant hill station north of Bengal, when they resolved on a tour among the mountains within sight of that place, following the Singaleelah range up to Junnoo, which is very near the inaccessible majesty of Kinchinjunga. The president of the Alpine Club would have been glad to have been one of the party, which included another gentleman with the author's husband, both of them apparently members of the British Indian Government service. This expedition to the higher mountains of the Thibet frontier had been preceded by an excursion to Dumsong, in Bhootan, from which point the views northward are extremely grand, and quite different from those obtained at Darjeeling. The longer journey, in which the two gentlemen and one lady encamped from day to day with a numerous train of Bhootia or Lepcha servants, lay at a great elevation—12,000 ft. and higher, along the crest of the Singaleelah. No Englishwoman had ever been there before, and the "Lady Pioneer" must be one of admirable courage, a first-rate help-meet in tent-life domesticities, as well as clever and accomplished in the use of pen and pencil. The fatigues, and the sufferings from exposure to cold and wet, which she cheerfully endured upon this occasion would have tried the strength of most persons of either sex more rudely than they would like. Indeed, the party had a narrow escape of being starved to death. It is a happy thing for her readers that she was able to go through with the adventurous undertaking. Her powers as a landscape-painter, which are of the highest order, found magnificent employment in depicting the sublime ranges of the Himalayas, covered with perpetual snow for a height of 11,000 ft. in the case of the loftiest summits, the deep gorges and ravines, the forest-clothed slopes, or the outspread plains, the sight of which she enjoyed with every advantage of changing light and atmospheric effect. These are rendered by Mr. Hanhart's chromolithography with such exquisite perfection as, we think, has rarely been attained. The little woodcuts, chiefly of figure-subjects, are full of character and droll humour. In her writing, which was originally meant for the entertainment of her mother in England, this lady has related her experiences very agreeably, and has told us what she saw, what she did, and what she felt, without the slightest affectation, but so as to win our esteem for her qualities of mind. The book is altogether deserving of admiration, and its perusal is a genuine delight. One feature of it which is very pleasing is the constant expression of kindly feeling towards the natives, who responded with a grateful attachment to the "Mem Sahib." The pathetic story of Lattoo, the warm-hearted peasant maiden of a mountain village, who pined away and died of disappointed love during the absence of her English benefactress, is not to be read without sympathy and regret.

The independent native kingdom of Burmah and the adjacent Chinese province of Yunnan have recently been spoken of in connection with the attempts to open a route for British commerce that way and the treacherous murder of a gentleman belonging to the Consular service in a journey ordered for peaceful and friendly objects. Dr. John Anderson, the medical and scientific officer who accompanied both Colonel Sladen's expedition of 1868 and that of Colonel Horace Browne in 1875, has published his narratives of the two journeys in one volume, entitled *Mandalay to Momi*, which is issued by Messrs. Macmillan. It is probable that some of our readers may not be aware—though our illustrations should have informed them long ago—that Mandalay, a grand new city on the Irrawaddy, founded not longer ago than 1853, has superseded Ava as the Royal capital of Burmah. As for Momi, which the Chinese call Teng-yue-chow, it is a town

of some political importance, the centre of the tributary Shan States, which owe homage to the Government at Peking. It stands half way between the Burmese frontier town of Bhamo, on the Irrawaddy, and the ancient sacred city of Tali-foo, in Yunnan, which is revered by the Buddhists of Thibet. This province, Yunnan, was a few years since the scene of ferocious warfare between the Chinese troops and the revolted Mussulman population, and shocking reports of the slaughter which took place occasionally reached us. The passage of European travellers either to or from Western China on the side of Yunnan and Thibet has been opposed by the most vexatious underhand tricks on the part of Chinese officials and by the sullen hostility of the Border chieftains. Mr. T. T. Cooper, the "Pioneer in Pigtail and Petticoats," suffered a long and painful detention at Weisee-foo, about 120 miles north of Tali-foo, about the same time that Colonel Sladen's party was at Momi, in 1868. On the other hand, in 1875, Mr. Margary contrived, in his journey from Hankow to Bhamo, where he joined Colonel Browne's party, to visit both Yunnan-foo and Tali-foo, and to obtain some acquaintance with the affairs of that country. It was shortly afterwards that he was killed by the barbarous Kachyens and some ruffianly Chinese soldiers, at a place called Manwyne, not far from Momi, and this stopped the further progress of Colonel Browne's mission. The volume before us supplies a good deal of authentic information about the different proposed routes of traffic and the condition of the Burmese and Chinese provinces between the Irrawaddy and the Yang-tse-kiang. It is furnished with several maps and plans.

The character and habits of a singular race of people, spread through extensive territories of Burmah and Siam, and the inland Shan provinces, are described in a book named *The Karens of the Golden Chersonese*, published by Mr. Harrison, Pall-mall. Its author, Lieut.-Colonel A. R. Macmahon, was for some time British Government Commissioner in charge of the Toungoo district of Burmah, on the river Sittang, where he had good opportunities for the study of this subject. It is a matter of some ethnological interest, though rather too abstruse for the ordinary class of readers; but what is likely to gratify many persons, in the interest of religious philanthropy, is the account of beneficial results from the Christian missions there. The labours of Messrs. Boardman, Wade, Judson, Mason, and others, but more especially of able native preachers and teachers such as Ko-Tha-Bin and Sau-Qua-La, during the last thirty or forty years, have been rewarded with a genuine success. Colonel Macmahon thinks the Karens have shown more readiness to appreciate the moral and spiritual influences of Christianity than any other people of India or beyond the Ganges. He liberally does justice to the efforts of the Roman Catholic as well as of the American Baptist missionaries in this promising field of enterprise. It is highly satisfactory to learn from so good an authority that these poor people have been taught at least to give up their sanguinary tribal feuds, their dismal heathen superstitions, and the vice of spirit-drinking, to which they were excessively prone; and that they are fond of hearing the hallowed message of the New Testament.

The beautiful and richly-endowed Spanish possessions in the Eastern Archipelago are described by Mr. F. Jagor in a volume which seems partly translated from the German, *Travels in the Philippines* (Chapman and Hall). His travels were confined to the southern part of the island of Luzon and the neighbouring isle of Samar; but the districts he visited were very thoroughly examined, and he has collected a large amount of statistical and historical knowledge. From his testimony it would appear that Spanish colonial rule is exceedingly lax and unthrifty, but very indulgent to the native race, and that the parish clergy have an inordinate degree of social power. The industrial and commercial productiveness of the Philippines is nothing to what it might be made by a more energetic people, such as the English Americans, who are doing such great things just now on opposite shores of the Pacific Ocean. The natural scenery and natural history of the islands are full of attractive and interesting objects, which Mr. Jagor is well qualified to observe and report upon; he has also gained a near acquaintance with the different classes of the population. A certain dry and demure humour in the narrative of his personal experiences makes up for the heaviness of his style.

No qualification is needful to our praise of Miss Isabella Bird's delightful book, *Six Months in the Sandwich Islands* (Murray), which is written with ease and vivacity in the form of a series of letters. This lady enjoyed the privilege of seeing more, we believe, than any other traveller has yet seen of the amazing volcanic phenomena, the grandest upon earth, which occur in the Hawaiian islands. She twice visited Kilauea, and its igneous eruption on the second occasion was one of the finest exhibitions of that kind; she also ascended Mauna Loa to the height of nearly 14,000 ft., where she beheld another spectacle of great magnificence similar in its nature and origin. The Kanakas, or native people, who belong to the same race as the Maories of New Zealand, are much spoken of in this book, and in a kindly and benevolent spirit. Their number scarcely now exceeds 50,000, having rapidly declined from certain physiological causes, but certainly not from oppression or starvation, for they seem to have an easy and plentiful life. Miss Bird made herself quite at home with the little society of American and European settlers, as well as with the educated natives, and she found her sojourn in the islands very agreeable. The climate seems to be almost perfect for health and comfort throughout every season of the year.

The large island of Papua, or New Guinea, only a very small portion of which has yet been explored, is the subject of a work that next claims our notice. Captain Moresby, R.N., who commanded the Admiralty surveying ship *Basilisk*, and was employed from 1872 to 1874 in examining the south-eastern shores of New Guinea, relates his observations in this useful book. *Discoveries and Surveys in New Guinea and the D'Entrecasteaux Islands* (Murray) is the title he has bestowed upon it. A part of the volume is occupied with his previous cruise among the Polynesian groups, where less that is new was to be ascertained, but to which some additional interest is given by the efforts to suppress the kidnapping slave trade, and by the martyrdom of Bishop Patteson and Commodore Goodenough in that holy cause. The British Government will, sooner or later, be obliged to assume the protectorate of all those widely scattered islands, and they will ultimately be annexed to the dominion of Australia or New Zealand. It is probable, too, that this will have to be done with the eastern part of New Guinea, comprising the mountainous peninsula that extends from Yule Island and Redscar Bay, well-known missionary stations, to nearly the 152nd degree of longitude, with the labyrinth of small islands beyond it. Captain Moresby has rendered an important service to British interests, colonial, imperial, naval, and mercantile, and to geographical science, by his valuable discoveries in this region. The extent of them is shown by a glance at the map appended to his narrative, as the portions of coast which are here distinguished by red colour, being those first explored by H.M.S. *Basilisk*, lie outside of the imaginary



coast-lines marked in the Admiralty Charts of previous date. Such fine harbours as Port Moresby and Robert Hall Sound, on the south-western shore, opposite to North Australia, and such an admirable channel of maritime commerce as the passage between the mainland and the Entrecasteaux Islands, are likely to prove most useful British possessions. We are very glad that, in the case of these latter, Captain Moresby secured them for his Queen and countrymen by a formal proclamation on Hayter Island; and we should be glad to see a more enterprising policy adopted with regard to suitable places on the mainland. It is especially with a view to the growing commercial intercourse between the Australian provinces, New South Wales and Queensland, and the great empire of China, that it seems desirable to obtain command of Eastern New Guinea and the neighbouring archipelago. The Australian colonies should, indeed, be prepared to contribute a fair share of the cost of maintaining such establishments as might be required; but the Imperial Government ought to be ready to undertake the execution of needful measures without that timid shrinking from responsibility which it has too often shown upon similar occasions. To form an instructed public opinion upon the subject, we hope that Captain Moresby's book may be widely read both in England and in Australia. It will be found very interesting, moreover, in its descriptions of the native people, who in this part of New Guinea are quite different from the woolly-headed Papuan negroes of other parts, being a clever, friendly, copper-coloured race, probably akin to those of the farther Polynesian isles—occasional cannibals, but acquainted with some useful arts. We should have liked fuller information concerning the natural history, geology, and botany of New Guinea; but that will, perhaps, be supplied by some future travellers. It is evidently one of the finest of tropical countries, and its climate is not a bad one—in the south-eastern peninsular territory, at least.

The recent tour of the Prince of Wales in India, of course, gave occasion to the writing of some very brilliant and lively accounts of his progress in several of the London daily newspapers, whose special correspondents travelled from place to place with his Royal Highness. Mr. J. Drew Gay, the able special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, has been the first to republish his collected letters, which were certainly not the least in merit and popular success. They form a handsome volume, bearing the title *From Pall-Mall to the Punjab*, and illustrated with eight engravings: the publishers are Messrs. Chatto and Windus. We must acknowledge ourselves much indebted to this writer, as well as to Mr. Russell, of the *Times*, Mr. Henty, of the *Standard*, and Mr. Archibald Forbes, of the *Daily News*, for the descriptive particulars that served to explain the subjects of many of the sketches by our own Special Artist, Mr. Simpson, when engraved and published in this Journal. The book which Mr. Drew Gay has produced will have a permanent value, and his letters are worthy of being read over again in this connected form and order.

#### PUBLIC INVESTITURE AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore held high holiday on the 10th of May last, the occasion being the investiture of Mr. Whampoa (Hooah Kay) as Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in the Townhall, before a large and influential assembly. Great interest was felt, this being the first ceremony of the kind that had taken place there, and Mr. Whampoa being well known and highly respected. We condense, from the *Singapore Daily Times*, a brief account of the proceedings. The Governor, Sir W. Jervois, with Lady Jervois and the Misses Jervois, arrived, attended by Captain Paton, A.D.C., and Lieutenant McCallum, private secretary, and accompanied by the Maharajah of Johore. Sir W. Jervois and party walked to the raised dais, where were seated a large number of ladies. When the assembly rose at his Excellency's approach, the sight was a picturesque one.

Mr. Whampoa was escorted to the foot of the raised dais by Captain Paton and Lieutenant McCallum, who stood one on each side of him throughout the proceedings. His Excellency began his address as follows:—"We are met here to-day to do honour to our distinguished friend and brother Mr. Whampoa, who has recently been appointed by her Majesty the Queen to be a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. It may be desirable that I should explain to you that what the order of the Bath is to those who have specially distinguished themselves in England, and what the Star of India is to those distinguished in connection with the Indian Government, the order of St. Michael and St. George is to those who have distinguished themselves in the British colonies. It is for the service of Mr. Whampoa in the dependencies of the British Empire that her Majesty has conferred this honour upon him." Sir W. Jervois then entered into a review of Mr. Whampoa's valuable services, concluding as follows:—"I feel sure that it must be peculiarly gratifying to you that the honorable distinction which has been now conferred for the first time upon any of your countrymen should have fallen to our fellow-citizen Mr. Whampoa, and I may say that the people of the Straits Settlements feel proud that they have amongst them the first naturalised British subject in the East upon whom this mark of Royal favour has been bestowed. It only remains for me to tender my most sincere congratulations to Mr. Whampoa upon having been specially selected by her Majesty to be a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. I know that I speak in the name of the whole community of these settlements when I say that the honour conferred upon him has given unqualified satisfaction; that we, one and all, most heartily congratulate him; and that we trust he may enjoy continued prosperity and long life to wear the order which he has won." Amid loud cheers his Excellency then pinned the medal of the order upon Mr. Whampoa's breast; Lady Jervois approached and shook hands with him, and he received in a similar manner the congratulations of all the ladies present. Speaking from the same position he had previously occupied, addressing his Excellency, Mr. Whampoa said:—"I cannot express in words my feelings on this, to me, ever memorable occasion, but can merely thank your Excellency most sincerely for the very kind expressions you have just now used towards me. I beg your Excellency will have conveyed to her Majesty the Queen my high appreciation of the great honour she has been pleased to confer upon me. Her Majesty may be assured that I shall always continue to be one of her most loyal and dutiful subjects." At his Excellency's request three hearty cheers and "one-cheer more" were given for Mr. Whampoa, and, with a similar acknowledgment to the Governor, the proceedings terminated.

We are indebted to Mr. James Miller for the sketch from which our Engraving is taken.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the children of the Commercial Travellers' Schools, Pinner, last Saturday, and in some remarks afterwards urged the great importance of teaching children modern languages, and of keeping them at school as long as possible.

#### COMMONSENSE IN ART.

One has heard of professional "diners-out," who regularly earn their dinners by their talk; but the class, though it no doubt exists, can hardly be a very large one. Of amateurs, however, who, from a sense of duty or to win social fame or general liking, furnish themselves with matter for conversation whenever they go into society or receive their friends at home, there are great numbers, of varying degrees of dulness, pleasantness, or utility.

Such people must feel very sensibly the difference between season and season in the crop of matters of general interest. A "Tichborne year," or a sensation like that created by Moody and Sankey last spring, must be a great relief to a man wearied by hunting—as this year, for example, he has been obliged to—for subjects about which he can say something not entirely stale, and yet not out of the grasp of the intellect of his average neighbours at the dinner-table. Now that rinking and spelling bees are completely played out, and no very prominent topic of sufficient triviality seems likely to take their place, the amateur of small-talk must devote a good deal of time and care to the collection of information about matters of the day, to be distributed in homeopathic doses among a large circle of more or less well-informed hearers.

Among minor subjects of conversation during the last month or two, a very useful one has been that afforded by the exhibition, in an unpretending way, of the works of Blake, the mystic poet and painter. Articles in various magazines have made his name familiar to all people of tastes in the least literary; it is—oddly enough—"the fashion" just now to admire him, in a vague and open-mouthed fashion; and the sprinkling of people who have been to see his pictures hit the happy medium between the crowds who have "done" the Academy and—shall we say?—the isolated one or two who have anything worth hearing to say about it.

By the remarks of those who have been to the Blake Exhibition one can generally find out pretty easily how much of candour there is in their dispositions; and this is still more clearly shown on their first entrance to the place itself. At least half of those who go there have evidently had no idea beforehand of what they are likely to see, and their first look of blank uncontrollable astonishment is very delightful. A blustering Briton of the Podsnap school must be a great sight under these circumstances; but it is a sight which we have hitherto been so unfortunate as to miss. The varieties of young-ladylike amazement, however, which we have witnessed have been very instructive and amusing. The maiden—from the country, one guesses—who begins by a faint giggle and goes on giggling more and more till she is, by an interposition of Providence, removed, is very common; the stolid young woman, of entire and flawless stupidity, gazing round her with the blank indifference which she brings alike to opera, theatre, and ball, is never absent; but the pleasanter girl who—after the first suppressed giggle and stare—sets herself modestly to find out what there is to be admired, and every now and then cries with relief, "Now this really is pretty!"—this quiet and unpretending species of young lady is also, we are happy to say, generally well represented.

There are, on the other hand, those who take everything for granted with an irrepressible enthusiasm which is, if possible, more annoying than giggling is; but these are people from whom one is glad to differ in every way, simply on account of their personal appearance—large, loud, untidy literary women, and small, unwashed men with long, lank, greasy hair, whose conversation suggests the possibility of an artistic Chadbond almost as offensive as his religious predecessor. They rave about every production—the more of a raving nature it is itself the better—of the strange genius whose apostles they assume to be, and apparently forget that the more unqualified praise of Blake people hear the more unqualified will their surprise and disappointment be when they see his works.

It is a want of commonsense on their parts—that very want which doomed the poor artist to contempt and poverty in his own day, which will prevent all but a very few small remnants of his work from escaping a total and everlasting oblivion. For exquisite literary refinement and purity there is nothing of the same date equal to some tiny snatches of Blake's poetry; his little engravings illustrating the Book of Job are some of them glorious in their power and beauty; but his fatal lack of commonsense—of moderation, logic, modesty, and care—withheld him from achieving genuine fame, from leaving any one complete artistic work of importance, which one can view with thorough respect, and without the necessity of perpetually "making allowances" for its author's eccentricity—to use no harsher word.

And this last is really a test of a man's position as an artist—or, indeed, as the possessor of high talent of any sort; that one can criticise his works with perfect freedom—without being met at one's first natural remark by some protest against the unfairness of applying ordinary rules to a man like—Blake, or Hugo, or whoever it may be. If a poem, or a picture, or a symphony, will not bear the scrutiny of the most unyielding commonsense—by which need not be meant commonplace dulness—it cannot be a work of the highest order. That every foolish girl who goes to look at Blake's works begins with a giggle, may not prove much; but that one must absolutely rid oneself of one's sense of humour before entering the room, at once demolishes his claim—which is of course set up only by a few very fanatical worshippers—to be considered absolutely as a great poet.

Indeed, we hold this to be the one thing necessary to every man who is to be great in any way—a clear understanding of ordinary things, and a perception of their value in the everyday world. The complacent pity supposed to be entertained for poets by stolid, well-to-do business men is, though it may very likely be sometimes carried to an absurd extreme, by no means entirely unjustified: the poets who have given rise to this contempt have probably been very foolish men, and there can be little doubt that their poetry has suffered from their want of some of the qualities which they—in their turn complacently pitying—have despised.

Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe, Tennyson, are all men who have expressed sensible thoughts in a clear and logical way; and they are immortal. Macaulay, who has lately been attacked for what might be called his excess of commonsense, yet made himself an invaluable instrument in the diffusion of knowledge, in the vivification of history, simply by this clear and straightforward intelligence, unaccompanied though it was in him by the light and depth of what is generally called "genius." Men like Pope and Swift have had more effect upon the world than an army of Blakes, though neither could approach his tender beauty of expression, his fresh vision of nature, only because they had this, which he wanted—logic, soundness of perception, commonsense.

So, if a hapless diner-out who ventures to smile at the mention of William Blake be virulently attacked as a Philistine, one blind and deaf to all beauty in art, let him retort boldly with the multiplication table, and assert without fear that no man can be a great poet who does not clearly and heartily see, know, and admit that under all possible circumstances twice two are four.

#### THE PRINCE OF WALES'S PRESENTS.

We commence giving this week a series of Illustrations of the presents made to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during the recent Royal Progress through India, which have been arranged, under Dr. Birdwood's directions, in the India Museum, South Kensington. The collection was opened to the public on the 22nd ult., and has since then been visited by nearly 30,000 persons within a week. It was most considerate and thoughtful of the Prince to place the collection in the India Museum for public exhibition; and it will easily be understood, therefore, that its popularity, which is daily growing, has given his Royal Highness the greatest satisfaction; so much so, indeed, that he has been graciously pleased to make known his desire to keep the collection at the India Museum until the end of September, in order that visitors from the country, who mostly come to town during that month, may have the fullest opportunity of viewing these treasures of the sumptuous arts of India.

Our Illustrations will, as far as possible, be arranged in systematic groups. This week, for instance, they will chiefly be of objects in silver and gold and other metals. In another week we shall give a group of arms, then of jewellery, followed by textile fabrics; and, after that, of miscellaneous objects.

No. 1 is a copper lotah from Tanjore. The lotah is simply a pot, in any metal or clay, and the metal forms (generally copper or brass) of it are all evidently derived from primitive clay models. The shape is most pleasing and classical, and they are made all over India, and of the greatest excellence at Benares, Ahmednugger, Tanjore, and Madura. The Madras lotahs are highly artistic, being very commonly incrustated with silver or copper, either in very old diaper patterns or representing mythological subjects. Nothing can be finer than the effect of silver on the dulled, almost bronzed surface of the copper lotahs; and there is something quite regal in the effect of the red copper incrustations, when kept brightly polished, on dull brass, whether in lotahs or large salvers. The lotah is used for holding water or any other fluid, and generally for bathing; and the word is evidently the same as lotus (water lily) and λουτρόν, a bath, lotion (a medicinal wash), &c. The other objects are all of gold or silver work, some being enamelled also. The goldsmith's art in India is very ancient, and the forms of the objects generally made in India in silver and gold, and the chasings and embossments which decorate them, have come down in an unbroken tradition from the times of the Ramayana and Mahabharata. In the Ganges valley dawned the first light of Aryan civilisation. It subsequently, or perhaps contemporaneously, spread into the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates. The civilisation of Egypt may have been more ancient, but it was undoubtedly largely influenced from Assyria; and from the earliest ages, probably, the arts of India, Assyria, and Egypt acted and reacted on each other. But the earliest records—the national epics, and ancient sculptures and paintings—represent the forms of Indian manufactures and describe their character exactly as we have them now. No. 2 is a sarai (goglet), in yellow gold, presented by the Rajah of Kapeerthala; it is of Hindoo design. No. 3, a pair of antelope horns, from Wardwan, mounted in gold, is European in form and Hindoo in the ornamental detail, and, like No. 4, a glass water-bottle from Kishenghur, mounted in silver, is an example of the inappropriate use of the precious metals in the decoration of—trash. No. 6 is a silver-gilt atardan, or scent-holder, shaped from the lotus-flower. It is elegant in conception but carelessly executed, and fails to please. No. 7, a silver box, from Morrar, containing a gold fish with jewelled eyes, is grotesque and decidedly good, though rough and free in execution. No. 8 is an example of the dainty enclashed parcel-gilt work of Kashmir, in which the chasing is carried through the gilded surface into the dead-white silver below. Both in form and decoration this Kashmir-work is Mogul; and this candelabrum from Shreenugger is evidently derived, through Persia, from a Turkish original.

No. 9, a gondola-shaped inkstand, is the gem of the Prince's whole collection, and, like No. 5, a hookah, is a Jeypore enamel. Enamelling is the highest class of art-manufacture; and the champlévé work of Jeypore, in both opaque and translucent colours, is the best enamelling in the world. Nothing can be more elegant than the shape of this "Hulmdan," more refined than its execution, or more exquisite than its colouring. It is surely the loveliest, daintiest joyau in existence, and worthy of a place amongst the choicest jewelled plate in the galleries of the Louvre. The hookah (No. 5) was given to the Prince by the Cashmere Rajah, along with the bed exhibited in the museum. It is, indeed, a smoking-bed; and in presenting it, with the hookah, the Rajah expressed the hope that when the Prince might recline smoking in it, his Royal Highness would think of "his friend the Rajah of Cashmere," who is a thoroughly sound smoker.

No. 10, a conspicuous gold vase from Mysore, is a terrible example of the effect of setting European designs for native Indian workmen to copy. It is not a literal transcript, of which there are innumerable examples, of native copies from the basest Birmingham originals. These are generally produced under the direct superintendence of some energetic Government officer zealous to improve the native art of India. In the case of this hideous vase, the native artist probably has been shown an example of a later (George IV.) Adam's vase, and been told to make something like it, and allowed to have his own way in the making. It is, in fact, an example of a European design in the first stage of digestion by a native handicraftsman. In a silver tray of pierced work near it—evidently taken from an antimacassar—we have the example of an English design in a more complete stage of digestion, and in the great centrepiece in the same case the process has been completed. No. 11, a silver casket from Cutch, is good in general form and detail, but shows marks of hurry, as is generally evident even in the best of the Prince's presents. Everything has to be made to order in India; nothing is kept ready made, and only in the case of presents made to the Prince from family heirlooms or treasures are the signs of hasty workmanship completely absent. No. 12, a silver sara (goglet) from Bikasir, is faulty in design but skilfully executed.

The Suffolk Agricultural Society held its annual show, on Thursday week, at Saxmundham. Mr. R. Garrett, Carleton Hall, took the first prize of £15; Lord Waveney special prize of 25 gs., and Saxmundham challenge, value 100 gs., with a two-year-old agricultural cart colt. The Duke of Hamilton was first in hunters, and Lord Rendlesham second; Mr. G. W. Sexton first in weight-carrying hunters.

The Leeds School Board has resolved to memorialise Parliament on the Education Bill. The board disapproves of the commitment of truant and neglected children to industrial schools, and is in favour of the establishment of special truant schools for the correction of such children. It considers that clause 7 weakens the feeling of parental obligation with respect to school attendance; that clause 13 fails to discriminate between needy and non-needy schools; and that clause 14 is not calculated to ensure the continued attendance of poor children.





INVESTING A CHINAMAN AT SINGAPORE WITH THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.



CHILDREN'S FLOWER SHOW AT THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.





1. Copper Lotah, inlaid with silver. 2. Gold Surahi. 3. Gold-mounted Antelope Horns. 4. Khus-Khus Grass Water-Bottle. 5. Enamelled and jewelled Hookah.  
6. Gold and Silver Filigree Atardan. 7. Gold (Fish) Scent-Holder in Silver Box. 8. Silver-gilt Candelabrum. 9. Gold Enamel Inkstand.  
10. Gold Vase. 11. Silver Casket. 12. Silver Surahi.

OBJECTS FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES'S PRESENTS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.



## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—VERDI'S "AIDA."

Much interest attached to the first production here of the latest stage work of a composer who long since attained a wide popularity by a numerous series of operas, beginning with "Nabuchodonosor" (1842), and including "Un Ballo in Maschera" (1858). After the last-named work, Verdi seemed to be aiming at a change of style, and leaving that of prominent melody for prolonged declamation, probably in emulation of Wagner's music. The first symptoms—slight ones, perhaps—were apparent in "La Forza del Destino," produced in 1862, and brought out here, at Her Majesty's Theatre, in 1867; stronger signs having been manifested in "Don Carlos," first given at Paris in 1867, and produced at our Royal Italian Opera in the same year. "Aida," however, goes far beyond these operas in the direction referred to. The work was first performed in 1872, at Cairo, it having been commissioned by the Khedive for the inauguration of the Viceregal Theatre there. Since then it has been given at Perugia; and more recently (in the spring of this year) at Paris.

Although the plot of the opera has more than once, and very recently, been detailed in London notices of its performance abroad, it may be well now to recall the leading incidents of the story, which is of that intensely melodramatic kind usually chosen by Verdi as the basis of his stage works. The subject is said to have been suggested by the Khedive; the original author of the book having been M. du Locle, the Italian text being supplied by Signor Ghislanzoni.

Aida is a young Ethiopian girl—daughter of a King—who has become a favourite slave of Amneris, the daughter of Pharaoh. The vanquished Ethiopians rise against their conquerors, and the valley of the Nile is threatened. A consultation of the oracle leads to the choice of Radames as the warrior who shall head the Egyptians against the enemy. Radames is in love with Aida, and is beloved by her Royal mistress, Amneris, who suspects the secret of his attachment, and at once conceives projects of revenge for this preference of her slave to herself. Radames departs on his enterprise, and is victorious over the invaders, who are led by Amonasro, the father of Aida. The conqueror is returning; but Amneris at first informs Aida that he is dead, the grief of the latter confirming the belief in her attachment. The triumphant arrival of Radames leads to the offer by the Egyptian monarch of the hand of his daughter, and consequent succession to the throne. Radames, however, cannot give up his attachment to Aida, and a secret interview takes place between them (planning their flight), which is overheard by Amneris, who, influenced by jealousy and despair, denounces Radames as a traitor, relenting, however, as soon as she has done so. Her offer to procure his pardon on condition of resigning Aida for ever is met with refusal, and he is condemned to be buried alive. Aida, foreseeing his doom, has secreted herself in the prison vault, and the opera terminates with the sacrifice of both, the double scene showing below the fate of the entombed lovers and above the celebrations and sacred dances of the priests and priestesses.

"Aida" consists of four acts, and opens with a brief prelude, in which, as elsewhere in the opera, are signs of the Wagnerian influence in the use of certain peculiar orchestral devices. In the first act, the most distinctly separable piece of music is the romanza for Radames, "Celeste Aida," which has much melodious flow, and was well given by Signor Nicolini. A duet for this character and Amneris and the following trio for them and Aida have much dramatic character, as also has Aida's short scena, "Insana parola," the act being effectively closed by some concerted music, including the invocation by the priestesses (within) and the priests (on the stage) to the god Pthah. The first act foreshadowed the prominence naturally belonging to the character of Aida and the splendid realisation by Madame Adelina Patti of its musical and dramatic capabilities, besides having successfully introduced a new singer, Mlle. E. Gindele, as Amneris. This lady (who, we believe, had already played the character at the Vienna Opera) has a mezzo-soprano voice of good compass and quality, with considerable powers both of sympathetic expression and passionate declamation, and her reception was deservedly favourable throughout.

As the music of the opera is generally of a sombre tone, and rather subordinated to the dramatic action than calculated to interest the hearer apart therefrom, it will be sufficient to specify the movements which made the most effect on Thursday week. These were, in the second act, the duet, "Amore, amore," for Aida and Amneris, and the finale, with its effective martial strains and choral combinations, long trumpets of the ancient Egyptian form being used in the march; in the third act, a graceful romanza, "O cieli azzurri," for Aida, a very dramatic duet for this character and Amonasro, and one still more effective for Aida and Radames; in the fourth act, the declamatory passages in which Amneris expresses her conflicting feelings of tender love and revengeful jealousy; and the final despairing duet for Aida and Radames.

The melodramatic character of Amonasro and the strongly-marked music assigned to it received a powerful interpretation from Signor Graziani, and the characters of Ramphis and the King were well sustained respectively by Signor Capponi and M. Feitlinger. There was much applause during the progress of the opera and at the end of each act, and the principal singers were several times called forward.

The scenery, by Messrs. Dayes and Caney, is fully worthy of their high reputation and that of the theatre with which they have long been associated; and the splendour of the costumes and decorations at least equals that of any previous spectacular display at this establishment. The elaborate orchestral details were finely played, and the performance of the opera was skilfully directed by Signor Bevilgnani. "Aida" was repeated on Saturday.

"Don Giovanni" was announced for Monday, "Faust" for Tuesday, "Fra Diavolo" for Thursday, with the first appearance here of M. Capoul, "Aida" for the third time on Friday, and "Linda di Chamouni" for this (Saturday) evening, with the first appearance of Mlle. Synnerberg as Pierotto.

## HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

"La Figlia del Reggimento" was given here on Saturday, for the debut, as Maria, of Mlle. Mila Rodani, who met with a very favourable reception throughout her performance. Her voice is a high soprano, of agreeable quality, although not particularly powerful; her appearance is prepossessing, and her bearing graceful and refined. Mlle. Rodani was much applauded after her delivery of the "Song of the Regiment," "Ciascun lo dice" (which was encored), the farewell aria, "Convien partir," and the "Rataplan" trio, in the last act, the concluding portion of which had to be repeated. Mlle. Bauermeister was the Marchioness; Signor Dorini, Tonio; and Signor Romani, Sergeant Sulpizio. "Robert le Diable" was repeated on Monday, and "Lucrezia Borgia" on Tuesday, with the cast greatly strengthened by the fine performance of M. Faure as Alfonso. For Thursday "Don Giovanni" was announced, and for this (Saturday) evening "La Figlia del Reggimento," with the second appearance of Mlle. Rodani.

The fifth and last of the New Philharmonic concerts of the

season took place on Saturday afternoon, when the selection and the performances were of a high order. Beethoven's C minor symphony, Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz," and Wagner's to "Tannhäuser," were finely given; and Mr. Alfred Jaell executed Joachim Raff's pianoforte concerto and some unaccompanied solos with great brilliancy and power. Some vocal pieces were admirably sung by Mr. Santley. Dr. Wyld and Mr. Ganz divided, as usual, the office of conductor.

The ninth concert of the Philharmonic Society took place on Monday, when the orchestral performances consisted of Beethoven's symphony in C minor, Mendelssohn's overture, entitled "A Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage," and that to Wagner's opera, "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg." The instrumental solo of the evening was Max Bruch's violin concerto, which was very finely played by M. Leopold Auer. The vocalists were Madame Bodda-Pyne (late Miss Louisa Pyne) and Mr. E. Lloyd. The lady reappeared, on this occasion after an interval of five years, and met with a very cordial reception. Mr. Cusins conducted as usual.

Sir Julius Benedict's annual morning concert took place at the Floral Hall, on Monday, when the arrangements were on the same grand scale as during many past seasons. The principal singers of the Royal Italian Opera were heard in a series of performances that, however familiar from repetition, have not lost any of their power of attraction. Madame Adelina Patti, Mdles. Albani, Marimon, and Thalberg; Madame Scaldi, Signori Nicolini, Bolis, Piazzza, Cotogni, Graziani, M. Maurel, and other eminent artists, contributed to a long and varied programme. Sir Julius Benedict's pianoforte playing was heard, in co-operation with Mlle. Gaul, in an arrangement for two pianos of Liszt's fantasia on Hungarian airs; and in the concert giver's own romance for piano, violin, and harp, in association with Mr. Carrodus and Mr. J. Thomas. Other obligato accompaniments were contributed during the day by Mr. Lockwood (harp), Mr. Radcliff (flute), and Mr. Pittman (harmonium). The compositions of Sir J. Benedict performed on this occasion (besides that already mentioned) were the ballad, "I'm alone," from "The Lily of Killarney" (by Mlle. Thalberg), the National Hymn (for chorus), "Welcome to our Prince," and the song, "The Bird that came in Spring" (by Madame Patti). The programme specified five conductors—Signori Vianesi, Bevilgnani, Randegger, and Visetti, and Mr. W. Ganz. There was a full and fashionable attendance.

The seventh, and last but one, of this season's concerts of the Musical Union took place on Tuesday afternoon, when a strong programme was prepared, including Beethoven's septet for string and wind instruments, Hummel's pianoforte septet in D minor, and solo pieces for piano and for violin. Mr. Jaell was the pianist, and M. Leopold Auer the leading violinist.

The concert of Mr. Walter Macfarren (conductor of the Royal Academy of Music) is to take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at St. James's Hall. The programme is one of sterling interest, including Mr. W. Macfarren's clever pianoforte playing in his own "Suites de Pieces," and his second sonata for piano and violin (with M. Sainton); Mozart's trio, with clarinet (Mr. Lazarus) and viola (Mr. A. Burnett); Mendelssohn's "Allegro Brillante" for two pianos (with Miss K. Steel), and Sir Sterndale Bennett's set for piano and stringed instruments.

Among the miscellaneous concerts of the week was the matinee, on Tuesday, of Madame Eleanor Armstrong and Miss Catharine Armstrong, vocalists of much merit. On Friday Mlle. Jeanne Douste, aged five years and a half (pupil of M. Mortier de Fontaine), is announced to give a morning concert at Langham Hall; and in the evening Herr George Werrenrath gives a concert at the Prince's-gate Hotel, by permission of Mr. A. Nodskow.

Herr Carl Bohrer, of the Dresden and Stuttgart Operas, is to give a concert at Langham Hall, next Monday evening, when his own meritorious vocal performances and those of other eminent singers will be alternated with instrumental pieces rendered by several well-known artists.

The senate of the University of London has decided to adopt the report of the committee of Convocation recommending the prayer of the memorial of Trinity College, London, in favour of the conferment of musical degrees by the University, on the basis of the ordinary matriculation examination.

## THEATRES.

## LYCEUM.

The usual management of the season under Mrs. Bateman having closed on Saturday, the house was reopened for a few weeks, on Monday, with a select company, by Mrs. Fairfax, a young actress who has shown a laudable ambition to produce a new poetic play, written by Robert Buchanan. His drama, produced on Monday, is entitled "Corinne," and the heroine was played by the lady who had undertaken the responsibility of the enterprise. The plot, which appears to have been founded on a story contained in the national archives, relates to a state of things "now happily," says the author, "long passed away." It would have been well, perhaps, if he had asked himself whether all sympathy with its incidents had not long since died out. The public of these days are willing to forget the revolutionary period, and are rather interested in plans of reconstruction by which the Governments of the future may be best regulated. The audience of Monday seemed unwilling to go back to the horrors—in which all parties were in the wrong—which society had survived and long ceased to remember. The theme chosen by Mr. Buchanan is related to the fact that previous to the Revolution "Members of the artistic professions were not merely denied the rites of burial, but were again and again refused the rites of marriage." His heroine, Corinne, is an actress, secretly wedded to Victor de Beauvoir, afterwards the Comte de Calvador (Mr. Charles Warner), whose talents and beauty have attracted the attention of the Abbé de Larose (Mr. Forbes Robertson), who desires to make her his mistress. She nobly rejects his foul suit, to the satisfaction of her democratic brother, Raoul Recamier, an artist (Mr. Henry Forrester). Raoul, however, is as disgusted to find that she has already married an aristocrat as is the Abbé that the Comte has married an actress. The details of this narrative are all given in the first act of the new play, and so succinctly stated that the story so far made a satisfactory impression on the audience. We may state at once that it was a decidedly good act. But Mr. Buchanan is a bold man, and ventured in his second act to startle his audience with a situation which appalled not a few, on a religious score. The Comte de Larose, determined on revenge, certifies the Archbishop of Paris (Mr. Mead) of the intended ceremony, and the indignant Prelate comes down to the Church of Notre Dame de la Garde to prevent the solemnisation. From the altar he denounces Father Doré (Mr. H. Moxon), who was about to perform the rite, and interdicts its celebration, pronouncing at the same time the previous marriage to be void.

He commands the Comte to divorce his hand from that of his bride, whom he calls a concubine and other foul names; and he, being a half-hearted man, an aristocrat secretly favouring democracy, lets it fall. On this unsatisfactory proceeding the curtain descends, and the audience are profoundly touched with conflicting feelings, and divided in opinion as to its propriety. Before writing any further we may mention that these two acts were very respectably performed. Mrs. Fairfax supported the part of Corinne with considerable elegance, and looked it beautifully. Her style was subdued and appropriate, and, altogether, a fair specimen of good level acting. Mr. Forrester, as the democratic brother, found in the speeches he had to deliver a Brutus-like quality, to which he gave much elocutionary force and meaning. Mr. Warner was superb as the Comte, and Mr. Forbes Robertson most skilfully identified and individualised the character of the Abbé de Larose. Mr. Mead looked magnificent as the Archbishop of Paris, and spoke magniloquently as an altar-orator of the first class. And what was now the feeling of the audience? "Well, well! Much depends on the next two acts." Certainly, a great deal depended. Many years elapse. The Comte, separated from his wife, is ill at ease, and suspects De Larose of having secreted her. He is wrong, however. She has found a secure retreat with Father Doré, who has been degraded for his complicity in the intended marriage. There is revelry in the gardens of the Château de Larose, and the Comte is one of the revellers. He is thrown into the company of Clarisse, Comtesse de la Vallée (Miss Amy Lionel). Unfortunately, just at this moment Corinne, masked, visits the spot, and sees them together. Immediately she conjectures that he has "consented" himself for her loss. In an interview afterwards with the Comte he forms the same judgment of her, and each "speaks words of high disdain and insult" to the other. This scene, we fear, is ill conceived: it certainly is ill executed. Scarcely a topic is in its right place, or properly prepared for in the dialogue. Simply from the want of due manipulation, it proved most antipathetic to the audience, whom it bewildered and discomforted. What followed was still worse. The revelling party, with De Larose at its head, oppose the escape of Corinne, who loudly and vehemently expresses her indignation. Meantime a riot has been growing in the streets; the Bastille has been taken; Raoul Recamier bursts in with the Revolutionists. Corinne snatches from his hand the red flag and becomes herself the standard-bearer. The young actress entered with enthusiasm into the situation, and, if not showing thorough art-training, certainly rose with the occasion. The last act deals with "the hundred hours." Marat, horse surgeon to the Comte d'Artois (Mr. E. Atkins), who has before appeared as a democratic leader, now sits as a popular magistrate in the Abbaye Prison, and, with the people for a jury, condemns to death every aristocrat whom they find guilty. Among the prisoners are Father Doré, Corinne, the Abbé de Larose, the Comte de Calvador, and Clarisse. Raoul Recamier is also present. Marat makes quick work of the cases. Father Doré is saved; but the Abbé, who betrays the most cowardly fear, very graphically presented by Mr. Robertson, is taken out to the Fort and shot. Finally, the cases of Corinne and the Comte have to be adjudicated. Corinne still loves the Comte, and resorts to a skilful ruse for his safety. He is adjudged to be guilty, and all but condemned to death. She proposes instead that he should be placed in her custody, in order that she may make his life more painful than any death, by imposing tortures on him in return for those he had inflicted on her. The amused people, not perceiving that they have been cajoled by the cunning actress, with sneer and scorn, surrender the faithless husband to the repudiated wife, to be dealt with by her at her discretion. Such are the details of the new play. If it failed in any degree to please the audience, its comparative want of success was not due to any want of earnestness or ability in the several artists employed in its representation. It was placed, too, on the boards with every needful accessory, scenery and costumes both being new and very beautiful—the former by Messrs. Hawes Craven and assistants—in addition to much good incidental music by Mr. Robert Stöpfel, including the French revolutionary song, "La Carmagnole."

Offenbach's opéra-bouffe "Madame l'Archiduc" was performed at the Opéra Comique, on Saturday, with Madame Théo in the character. This actress, small in person but piquant in manner, is likely to prove exceedingly fascinating. She had an enthusiastic reception, and, though evidently very nervous, acted with indisputable effect. She sings, indeed, with skill and sweetness, and possesses a fund of humour bordering on the grotesque, but not exceeding the bounds of good taste. She was well supported by competent artistes; and throughout the acting was irreproachable and the mis-en-scène perfect.

Mrs. Howard Paul is about to take a farewell of the entertainment with which her name has been so long associated. She begins her last appearances in July, on a tour through Wales, Cornwall, and Devon, when she will be accompanied by Mr. Rutland Barrington and Miss Helen Featherstone.

The Dublin Corporation have resolved to co-operate with the Royal Dublin Society to invite the British Association to that city in 1878.

A new list of the members of the Institution of Civil Engineers has been issued, from which it appears that there are now on the books 2876 of all classes, distributed as follows—868 members, 1595 associates, 14 honorary members, and 399 students. In the last three months there has been an increase of 13 members, 45 associates, and 8 students.

The first number of a new class paper, entitled *Cotton: its Growth, Manufacture, and Commerce*, has just been issued. As the special organ of the Lancashire, Yorkshire, Nottingham, and Leicester industries, the proprietors promise, together with the fullest and latest trade information, a series of articles on the history of the cotton famine, a graphic account of Manchester in 1700, as well as biographies of the chief inventors and improvers of the "jenny" and the loom.

The *Sanitary Record* states that, having obtained from the Registrar-General's reports the number of deaths credited to hydrophobia from 1860 to 1864, it is of opinion that the actual increase of deaths from this dreadful disease calls for some immediate and active legislation. The remedy is simple. Hydrophobia never arises except as the result of a bite, or contact with the saliva of a rabid dog. Rabies never arises spontaneously in our dogs. It is simply a contagious disease, and can be stamped out by proper measures, which should be included in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act. If all owners of dogs possessed a license, and if each license had printed upon it the symptoms of rabies, not one case in a thousand would escape early detection. To enforce the possession of a license, let all dogs be compelled, when not confined, to wear a collar with the name and address of the owner upon it. Let the police have orders to seize any dog without such a collar, and, if rabies be proclaimed to exist in the district, let such dogs be killed on the spot.



## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## LORD SANDHURST.

The Right Hon. Sir William Rose Mansfield, Baron Sandhurst, of Sandhurst, in the county of Berks, G.O.B., G.C.S.I., P.C., D.C.L. (Oxon.), a General Officer, and Colonel of the 38th Foot, died on the 23rd ultimo. His Lordship was born June 21, 1819, the fifth son of John Mansfield, Esq., of Diggeswell House, Herts, by Mary Buchanan, his wife, daughter of General Smith, of Baltimore, U.S., and was grandson of Sir James Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Lord Sandhurst's career was one of high distinction, and embraced a period of active service from his entrance into the Army, in 1835, down to a very recent date. In 1845-6 he went through the Sutlej campaign, and was A.D.C. to Lord Gough at Sohraon; in 1848-9 he commanded the 53rd Regiment in the Punjab, and was present at the battle of Goojerat. In 1855, after a brief tenure of the office of Consul-General at Warsaw, he was appointed, with the rank of Brigadier-General, military adviser to the British Embassy at Constantinople, and accompanied Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Crimea. The Indian mutiny, which broke out in 1857, afforded him an opportunity for the exercise of his energy and ability. He was made chief of the staff, with the local rank of Major-General, and served throughout the whole of that fearful war, at Lucknow and Cawnpore, during the operations in the Doab, and in the various actions of the campaign of Rohilkund and Oude. In 1858 he was created K.C.B., in 1859 received the thanks of Parliament, in 1860 was nominated Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, in 1865 became Commander-in-Chief of India, and in 1870 succeeded Lord Strathairn as Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Ireland. In the latter year he was promoted G.O.B., and in 1871 was raised to the Peerage, taking for title the name of the famous military school wherein he had finished his education. In the House of Lords Lord Sandhurst took a prominent part in the debates on the organisation and reconstruction of our military system, and proved himself on several occasions an effective and eloquent speaker. His Lordship married, Nov. 2, 1854, Margaret, daughter of Robert Fellowes, Esq., of Shotesham Park, in the county of Norfolk, and leaves four sons and one daughter. Of the former, the eldest, William, now second Lord Sandhurst, an officer in the Coldstream Guards, was born Aug. 21, 1855. A portrait of Lord Sandhurst was given in this paper at the time he was raised to the Peerage.

## MR. BAIRD OF AUCHMEDDEN.

James Baird, Esq., of Auchmedden, in the county of Aberdeen, Cambusdoon, in the county of Ayr, and Knoydart, in the county of Inverness, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for the Falkirk Burghs, died at Cambusdoon, on the 20th ult., aged seventy-three. This great ironmaster was born in 1802, the fourth son of Mr. Alexander Baird of Lockwood, by Jean Moffat, his wife, and succeeded to Auchmedden at the death of his brother Robert, in 1856. In 1851 he was returned to Parliament for the Falkirk Burghs, in the Conservative interest, and continued to represent that constituency until 1857. Not long since he founded "The Baird Trust," in connection with the Church of Scotland, and contributed for the purpose no less a sum than half a million sterling. He was twice married—first, 1852, to Charlotte, daughter of Robert Lockhart, Esq., of Castle-hill, in the county of Lanark; and, secondly, in 1859, Isabella-Agnew, daughter of Admiral James Hay, of Belton, but leaves no issue. The rise of the "Bairds of Gartsherrie" forms one of the most interesting chapters in Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families." The sons of a small farmer in the parish of Monkland, near Glasgow, the brothers Baird raised themselves, by dint of ability, judgment, honesty, and frugality, to the position of the first mercantile men in Scotland, and were enabled to purchase magnificent estates, one of which—Auchmedden, the property of the worthy gentleman whose decease we record—belonged formerly to the very ancient family of Baird of Banffshire. Mr. James Baird also acquired Knoydart, the last remnant of the territory of the chieftain of Glengarry.

## MR. ROBERT NAPIER.

Robert Napier, Esq., of West Shandon, in the county of Dumbarton, J.P. and D.L., Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and Commander First Class of the Royal Danish Order of the "Danneborg," who died on the 23rd ult., was a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and head of the great firm of Robert Napier and Sons. He was born in 1791, the eldest son of James Napier, Esq., of Dumbarton, and derived descent from an offshoot of the ancient Dumbartonshire family of Napier of Kilmahew. Early turning his strong and energetic mind to steam navigation, he acquired the highest reputation in that branch of scientific industry. He built, in 1840, for the English Government two war-ships, the Vesuvius and the Stromboli, which soon brought the Clyde shipbuilding into public favour, and extended its fame and operations through not only Great Britain but foreign countries. Mr. Robert Napier was one of the originators of the Cunard Company, and was amongst the first who constructed armour-plated ships for the British Government. He married, in 1818, Isabella, daughter of John Napier, Esq., of Glasgow, and leaves issue.

## MR. MATTHEW NOBLE.

We have to announce the death, yesterday week, of Mr. Matthew Noble, the well-known sculptor. The melancholy event was doubtless accelerated by the shock he received from the loss of his eldest son, a youth of great promise in his father's profession, who was killed in the accident at Abbot's Ripton, on the Great Northern railway, in January last. Mr. Noble was born at Hackness, near Scarborough, in 1818. He was a pupil of the late Mr. John Francis. At an early age he obtained, by competition, the commission for the Wellington Monument at Manchester, a colossal statue in bronze of the Duke, on a pedestal of granite, with figures representing Wisdom, Valour, Victory, and Peace. Among other of his numerous public works are the statues of the Queen in St. Thomas's Hospital, the late Lord Derby in Parliament-square, Lord Canning in the City, and Sir John Franklin in Waterloo-place.

The deaths are also announced of Theodore Mansel Talbot, Esq., M.A., Christchurch, Oxford, aged thirty-seven, only child of Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot, Esq., M.P., of Margan and Penrice Castle, Lord Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, by Lady Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Richard, Earl of Glengall;—of Eliza Ianthe, wife of Edward Jeffries Esdaile, Esq., of Cothelstone House, in the county of Somerset, and only daughter of Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet;—of Thomas

Leathes Stanger Leathes, Esq., of Dalehead Hall, Cumberland, and Elm Bank, Lillington, Warwickshire, in his eighty-sixth year;—of James Kittermaster, M.D., of Meriden, in the county of Warwick, formerly Lieutenant in the 49th Regiment, in his eighty-eighth year (the representative of an ancient family of which was Sir John Kyttermaster, of Langley Marsh, Bucks, a devoted Royalist temp. Charles I.);—of James Curtis Somerville, Esq., of Derider House, in the county of Somerset, M.A., J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, 1854, aged sixty-eight, son of the late James Somerville Fownes, Esq., who took the name and arms of Somerville in 1831;—of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Pemberton Campbell, 14th Hussars, of Trumpington, in the county of Cambridge, grandson, maternally, of the late Francis Charles James Pemberton, Esq., of Trumpington, descended from Lord Chief Justice Pemberton;—of George Robert Marten, Esq., of Marshal's Wick, Herts, J.P. and D.L.;—and of Mr. James Acland, the well-known election and Parliamentary agent, aged seventy-eight.

## CHESS.

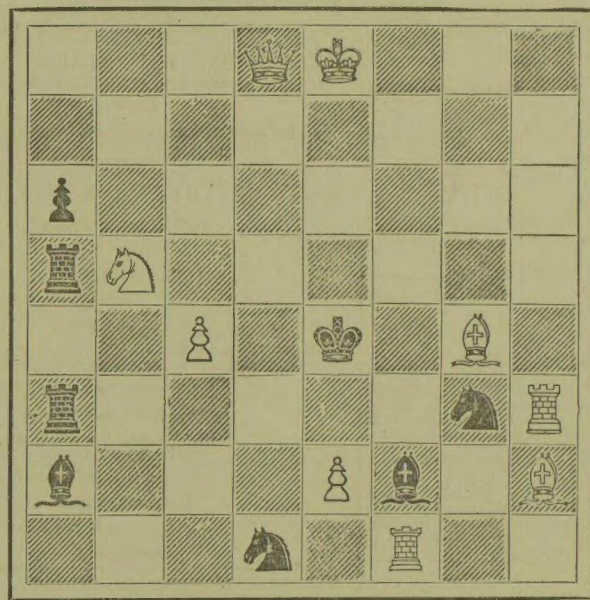
## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**A STEINKUEHLER, Manchester.**—There appears to be some error in recording the last game you sent us. If you will favour us with your address we will return it.  
**J POWELL.**—The four mover is somewhat too easy. The other can seemingly be solved by 1. K Kt takes P (ch); 2. Kt to K 3rd (ch); 3. Kt mates.  
**P S SENELE.**—The problem is not quite up to our standard.  
**W LEESON.**—You have sent no solution to your problem; but if your *modus operandi* is 1. Kt to Q 3rd (ch); 2. Kt to B 6th (ch); 3. R to Kt 5th, &c., it is hardly difficult enough. In future be so kind as to write the solutions on the backs of the problems.  
**F R D.**—Many thanks for the problem. The promised games will be very welcome.  
**H BREWER.**—Accept our best thanks.  
**JACK.**—We are sorry we cannot avail ourselves of your contribution. The "Knight's Tour" has been done to death.  
**G L DE BOER.**—The problem shall have a place shortly.  
**P S SENELE.**—1. They are already in the examiners' hands. 2. The *Glasgow Weekly Herald*.  
**J DALL.**—If you examine positions so carefully, it is not worth while discussing the matter. How can White mate by 8. P to K B 3rd?  
**J B BOXFORD.**—Your solution of Problem No. 1688 leaves unnoticed the two prettiest variations. We will inquire into the other matter.  
**G H V.**—The first move is correct, but you have not given any of the variations.  
**A J W.**—How many chessplayers ever see the journal you mention?  
**F F.**—We should certainly consider an "impossible" position inadmissible. We contend that a problem is, or ought to be, an end game.  
**J MARINER.**—Mr. Staunton died June 22, 1874.  
**PROBLEM No. 1686.**—Additional correct solutions received from J D Denham, J Sowden, G H V, R W S, Lico de Malaga, A Wood. Those by E W E C, W J Dixie, G A Messenger, and Beehive are wrong.  
**PROBLEM No. 1687.**—Correct solutions received from P S Senele, Woolwich Chess Club, R W S, J P B, Pinto, J Sowden, W Leeson, W S B, Pater and Filius, J H S, Latta, Palmer, W P Payne, Esq., P P J, B J Dale, One of Them, Fuss in Boots, Alice, Cant, H Welber, J J Heaton, Enquirer, Polyarchus, E H H V, K T, Merry-Andrew, H Roe, L P Sinclair, XVII, Sturton, Apology, Mamaduke K, Septimus, H A, W V, A Jackson, P Hood. Those by Beehive, Owllet, and Chateau la Valliere are wrong.  
**PROBLEM No. 1688.**—Correct solutions received from XVII, R H Brooks, and P S Senele.

## PROBLEM No. 1689.

By Mr. JOHN CRUM, of Glasgow.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

A specimen of the Muzio Gambit recently played between Mr. W. T. PIERCE and an AMATEUR. (Muzio Gambit.)

**WHITE (Mr. B.)** 1. P to K 4th  
2. P to K B 4th  
3. Kt to K B 3rd  
4. B to Q B 4th  
5. Castles  
6. Q takes P  
7. P to Q 4th  
8. P to Q B 3rd

**BLACK (Mr. P.)** 1. P to K 4th  
2. P takes P  
3. Kt to Kt 4th  
4. P to Kt 5th  
5. Castles  
6. P takes Kt  
7. P takes Kt  
8. P takes P (ch)

Now that the defence to the "Muzio" has been satisfactorily established, there appears to be a tendency among our best players to return to the old move of 6. Kt to K 6th.  
The best defence, without doubt, is 6. Q to K B 3rd; but the move in the text, we believe, can be adopted without danger.  
We prefer 7. Q takes P.  
The best reply.  
Capturing the Knight would have been equally disastrous.  
and Black won in a few moves.

## CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

**THE COUNTRIES' CHESS ASSOCIATION.**—The next meeting of this association will be held at the College, Cheltenham, by permission of the college council, during the week commencing July 31. It is proposed to have three tournaments, restricted to provincial amateurs, and a handicap open to all comers. Class 1 will be open to all country players on becoming members of the association by a subscription of at least one guinea, and the prizes will be respectively of the value of £12, £5, £3, and £2, in addition to which a challenge prize, value £40, will be given to the player who wins the association first prize three times. Classes 2 and 3 will be confined to amateurs of inferior force, with special prizes in each class; but no prize will be awarded in any class unless there are, at least, six entries. All communications should be addressed to Mr. B. W. Fisher, the hon. secretary and treasurer, Berkeley Hall, or to the local hon. secretary, Mr. W. Coates, 16, Brandon-terrace, Cheltenham.

**CHESS IN AMERICA.**—The New York Tournament is not yet concluded, but, as we announced last week, the two principal prizes are decided, and at the present moment our countryman, Mr. Bird, has every chance of carrying off the third prize. We append the leading scores:—

Won.	Lost.	Mr. Mackenzie	Mr. Bird	Mr. Delmar
20	6	18	7	8
19	7	18	7	8

Mr. Mason comes next, with a score of 16, and has two more games to play, one with Mr. Becker and the other with Mr. Rosen. Should he succeed in winning both he will tie with Mr. Bird for third prize.

**CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.**—This strong club held its first meeting, at its new headquarters, Moullet's Hotel, Newgate-street, on Friday, June 23.

**THE ADELAIDE CHESS TOURNAMENT.**—We learn from the *Adelaide Observer* that the tournament of the Adelaide Chess Club has been won by Mr. Steele, jun., who consequently becomes the absolute possessor of the club cup, he having won the first tourney, in 1870-1. Mr. Steele won ten games and lost three, thereby defeating by half a game Mr. Mann, who won nine games and a half and lost three. Mr. Tyrell was third, with a score of eight won games and four lost; Mr. Webb being fourth, with seven won games and five lost.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Aug. 10, 1836, of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart., late of No. 27, Great Cumberland-place, and of Ticehurst, Sussex, who died on March 12 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Mrs. Caroline Louisa Derby, the sister of the deceased, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator charges certain property in settlement under the powers vested in him with the payment of £10,000 each to his two sisters, Miss Maria Fludyer and Mrs. Derby; but does not appoint any residuary legatee, and, in consequence, his personalty is divisible among his next of kin, according to the statute for the distribution of the estates of intestates.

The will and codicil, dated March 15, 1875, and March 3, 1876, of Mr. Henry George Poole, late of Old Burlington-street and Savile-row, tailor, who died on May 4 last, at No. 118, Marine-parade, Brighton, were proved on the 15th ult. by Mr. Charles Bentley Bingley, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Emma Poole, £3000 and an annuity of £2500; and to his sister, Miss Mary Ann Poole, a similar annuity of £2500. Subject to a few other provisions, all the rest of his property, including his business, is divided into four equal parts, two of which he gives to his cousin, Mr. Samuel Cundey; one to his niece, Mrs. Fanny Cutler; and the remaining part to his friend and executor, Mr. Bingley.

The will, dated Jan. 3, 1873, of Mr. Robert Cheere, Registrar of the Clerkenwell County Court, late of No. 31, York-terrace, Regent's Park, who died, on May 14 last, at Papworth Hall, Cambridgeshire, was proved on the 3rd ult. by the Rev. Edward Cheere, the brother, and Miss Frances Cheere, the sister, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths to his brother Edward and his sister Frances £10,000 each; to his brother Henry, £1000; to his sister Eliza Keeling, £500; to King's College and to King's College Hospital, £1000 each; and legacies to the clerks in his office and others. The residue of his property he leaves to his sister Frances.

The will, dated March 7, 1866, of Mrs. Jane Anne Capel, late of Kyles, in the parish of Watford, Herts, was proved on the 2nd ult. by the Rev. James Charles Clutterbuck and Richard Weaver Evans, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testatrix leaves all the personalty over which she has a power of appointment to her nephews, Richard Evans, Henry Evans, Edward Evans, Arthur Crichton, and Henry Crichton. On the death of her husband her estate called "Kyles" is to be sold, and the proceeds divided between her said five nephews and Mrs. Louisa Crawley.

The will, with two codicils, dated March 1, 1866, Nov. 2, 1867, and April 10, 1869, of Lady Harriet Dunlop (widow of Sir John Dunlop, Bart.), late of No. 35, Chester-square, who died on March 8, was proved on the 8th ult. by the Hon. Bouverie Francis Primrose, the brother, the personalty being sworn under £14,000. The testatrix gives a large number of legacies, both pecuniary and specific, and the residue to her said brother.

The *Scotsman* says it is impossible to give any idea of the late Mr. Baird's private fortune. As a landed proprietor Mr. Baird occupied a prominent position. In 1853 he paid £22,000 for the estate of Cambusdoon, in Ayrshire; and, four years afterwards, £90,000 for Knoydart, in Inverness-shire. Six years later he purchased the estate of Muirkirk at a cost of £135,000; and he inherited from his brother the estate of Auchmedden, in Aberdeenshire, which cost about £60,000. Mr. Baird was also the possessor of smaller properties in Ayrshire, while other members of the family own estates in different parts of the country valued at two millions and a half sterling.

## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES FOR JULY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Jupiter during the evenings of the 1st and 2nd, being to the right of the planet on the 1st, and to the left on the latter evening. She is near Saturn during the morning hours of the 11th, she is near Mercury on the morning of the 19th, she is near Venus on the 20th, near Mars on the evening of the 21st, and a second time this month near Jupiter during the evening of the 29th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the	6th at 38 minutes after 3h. in the afternoon.
Last Quarter	14th at 56 " 1 " afternoon.
New Moon	21st at 53 " 4 " morning.
First Quarter	28th at 19 " 8 " morning.

She is furthest from the Earth at about midnight on the 5th, and nearest on the afternoon of the 20th.

Mercury is a morning star, rising on the 4th at 2h. 49m. a.m., or 1h. 3m. before sunrise; on the 9th at 2h. 37m. a.m., or 1h. 20m. before the Sun; on the 14th and 15th he rises 1h. 27m. before sunrise; from this day the interval decreases to 1h. 23m. by the 19th, to 1h. 9m. by the 24th, and to 47m. by the 29th, when the planet rises at 3h. 34m. a.m. He is due south on the 1st at 10h. 45m. a.m., on the 15th at 10h. 42m. a.m., and on the last day at 11h. 47m. a.m. He is at his greatest western elongation (20 deg. 49 min.) on the 9th, near the Moon on the 19th, in his ascending node on the 21st, near Venus on the 23rd, and in perihelion on the 26th.

Venus sets on the 8th nearly at the same time as the Sun, and from this day to the end of the year she sets in daylight. She rises on the 18th with the Sun, and 1h. 17m. before him on the 29th, the planet rising at 3h. 4m. a.m. She is near Mars on the 5th, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 14th, near the Moon on the 20th, near Mercury on the 23rd, and in aphelion on the 23th. She is due south on the 1st at 1h. 23m. p.m., on the 45th at 11h. 55m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 22m. a.m.

Mars is an evening star, and sets on the 9th at 8h. 55m. p.m., or 43m. after the Sun; on the 19th at 8h. 34m. p.m., or 29m. after the Sun; on the 29th at 8h. 9m. p.m., or 19m. after the Sun. He is near the Moon on the afternoon of the 21st. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 2m. p.m., and on the last day at 0h. 21m. p.m.

Jupiter sets on the 10th at 0h. 39m. a.m., or 3h. 19m. before sunrise; on the 19th he sets twice on the same day—viz., at 0h. 3m. a.m., and 11h. 59m. p.m.; he sets on the 29th at 11h. 20m. p.m., or three hours and a half after sunset. He is near the Moon during the evenings of the 1st, 2nd, and the 29th, and stationary among the stars on the 19th. He is due south on the 1st at 8h. 41m. p.m., and on the last day at 6h. 42m. p.m.

Saturn rises on the 8th at 10h. 20m. p.m., on the 18th at 9h. 40m. p.m., on the 28th at 9h. 0m. p.m.; being 2h. 7m., 1h. 34m., 1h. 9m. respectively after sunset on these days. He is near the Moon on the 11th. He is due south on the 1st at 4h. 3m. a.m., and on the last day at 2h. 0m. a.m.

A Dunmow fitch celebration is to take place this year on July 17. The are two sets of claimants, one a clergyman and his wife, and the other a parish clerk and his wife.



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